

醫藥助華月刊 ABMAC Bulletin

PARTICIPATING IN

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UNITED CHINA RELIEF

Vol. VI, Nos. 1-2

"HUMANITY

ABOVE ALL"

JANUARY-FEBRUARY 1944

CHINESE BLOOD BANK GOES TO WAR

The Chinese Blood Bank is on its way to China. With the trained staff go 67 tons of equipment, including complete machinery and sufficient supplies for setting up and operating the bank for two years. The task of obtaining transportation was facilitated by Lt. General Stilwell, Commander of American forces in China, who radioed our War Department urging speedy shipment of the Blood Bank.

To Operate First In Yunnan

Previous plans to establish the bank in Changsha are temporarily postponed and it will be set up in Yunnan, where Chinese soldiers are training under the supervision of the American Army. This decision was reached by Surgeon-General Loo, and the following letter from Col. R.P. Williams, American Theater Surgeon, expresses the warm approval of American leaders.

"General Loo Chih Teh, Surgeon-General, Army Medical Administration, has just informed me of ABMAC's offer of a blood bank, equipment and personnel, to the Chinese Army. Certainly no theater in the present war has greater need for this unit, nor is there any place where the offer will be more gratefully received.

"General Stilwell has radioed our War Department requesting shipment by the earliest means of transportation. The General wishes me to express his deep appreciation to the Bureau.

"After consultation with General Loo it appears advisable to use the blood bank first with the Chinese troops in the field,



The Chinese Blood Bank

From left to right: Lt. Eng, Major Fan, Lt. Lin, Lt. Chen, Major Yi, Lt. Liu, Capt. Louis, Lt. Derr

later moving it to the 9th War Area, as suggested. In any case, the bank will operate under the auspices of the Army Medical Administration, and I can assure you that it will be of material assistance in furthering China's war effort."

Staff Receive Army Commissions

A few days before their departure the members of the staff received commissions in the Chinese Army from Consul-General Yu. Both Dr. Yi and Dr. Fan received the rank of major, Louis de Fott was made a captain, while Jean Chum Liu, Luetta Chen, Ruth Derr, Adet Lin and Betty Eng received commissions as first lieutenants.

Abmac Bulletin

Issued by
THE AMERICAN BUREAU FOR MEDICAL AID TO CHINA, INC.
1790 BROADWAY, NEW YORK 19, N.Y.
Participating in United China Relief
Cooperating in National War Fund

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CHARLES W. FERGUSON

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RUTH BLOOM

EDITORIAL

The departure of the Chinese Blood Bank marks the culmination of two years of careful planning and painstaking work by the directors and staff of ABMAC.

Preparations began as long ago as August, 1941, when a \$1000 fellowship was established to enable a Chinese doctor to study with Dr. John Scudder, outstanding authority on the use of plasma as a blood substitute. Later in the year a second fellowship was set up; after sifting the qualifications of the numerous candidates, Dr. Scudder selected Dr. Helena Wong and Dr. C.L. Yi. By January, 1942, they began their work at Presbyterian Hospital; in April Louis de Fott was awarded a fellowship to study the operation and care of the machinery. At the same time the head of ABMAC's Shipping and Purchasing Department, G.P. Wang, began to wrestle with priorities and other wartime headaches involved in obtaining the necessary equipment and transportation.

All was not smooth sailing, however. In June, 1942, came a discouraging report from ABMAC's field representative that it would be impracticable to set up a blood bank in China. Both Dr. Scudder and Dr. Co Tui, chairman and vice-chairman of the Committee on the Chinese Blood Bank, refused to give up. They knew so well the importance of plasma to a country at war and were determined that China should receive the benefits of this great life-saving discovery. In December a cable from Dr. Robert Lim, saying it would be feasible to set up a blood bank in China, acted as a "go ahead" signal. Equipment

was assembled, the training of the staff completed, and on June 7 the blood bank began its successful tryout in New York City. Then on his trip to China last August the Chairman of ABMAC's Executive Committee, Alfred Kohlberg, found Chinese military and medical leaders eager to have it and ready to guarantee accommodations and donors.

Now the Chinese Blood Bank is on its way to China's battlefields, another milestone in ABMAC's record of achievement, in line with its policy of making available to our ally the newest discoveries of science.

TO THE 1157 DONORS OF THE CHINESE BLOOD BANK

"We wish to express our truest thanks on behalf of the Chinese soldiers who will receive the benefit of your contribution. There can be no greater gift from one nation to another, nor from one person to another, and there is none that is more useful or more needed.

"We are taking the dried plasma that we have collected during five months of operation in New York with us. It is ready to serve the Chinese soldiers.



Chien-lung Yi, M.D.
Director, Chinese Blood Bank

BLOOD BANK TEAM ACCEPTS CHALLENGE

Just before his departure Dr. C.L. Yi also wrote to Helen Kennedy Stevens, ABMAC Executive Director, as follows:

"It is with pride and pleasure we take the blood bank to China. If the bank functions well in China its contribution to the Chinese Army will be worth much more than the original cost of equipment and the hard work of you and the directors of ABMAC. We are indebted to make it a success and you may be sure we will give it our best.

"Thank you for all the help you have given us during our crises, and for your constant encouragement and cheer without which we could not have done."

BUSY DAYS FOR THE BLOOD BANK

From November 6th, when the New York try-out of the blood bank was concluded, until the time of departure for China the staff was engaged in adding to its technical knowledge. Lts. Liu and Derr gained additional nursing experience in the Medical Center's Blood Bank. Major Yi and Captain Louis visited the Precision Scientific Company in Chicago to familiarize themselves thoroughly with the intricate machinery. Major Fan and Lt. Chen were engaged in scientific research at Presbyterian Hospital. Lts. Lin and Eng worked with G.P. Waung, head of ABMAC's Purchasing Department, preparing inventory lists to show in what case every item of the 67 tons of equipment is packed.

A Visit to Naval Medical Center

The entire staff spent three days in Washington. On December 13, the Honorable Wei Tao-ming, the Chinese Ambassador, entertained them at Twin Oaks. During the next two days they were taken on a tour by Captain Newhouser of the U.S. Navy. They visited the Blood and Plasma Department of the National Naval Medical Center, Garringer's Municipal Hospital, the principal Blood Donors' Center of the Red Cross, and the Naval Hospital which is located at Bethesda, Maryland.

Medical and scientific members of the staff were impressed by the demonstrations of clinical uses of dried plasma and albumin serum. As officers in China's army they were permitted to observe recent developments in military medicine. The nurses acquired valuable information on methods of preserving equipment. In China it will be impossible to replace such essential items as rubber tubing, so they were eager to learn the best means of prolonging its life.

The hospitality extended to this group by the Navy is an encouraging example of the cooperation that exists between members of the United Nations.

HONOR ROLL OF DONORS

There were 1157 donors to the Chinese Blood Bank during the five months that it operated in New York, ample proof of the prevailing desire to aid our great ally. The dried plasma obtained from these donations is now on its way, with the blood bank, to China where it will be used to save the lives of wounded soldiers.

Among the donors there were 92 who gave more than once. Space does not permit us to print all their names, but the Bulletin is proud to list below the names of all those who made three and four donations of their blood for China's armies.

Four Donations

Carol Miner
Shew Shee Mon
Douglas Smith

Three Donations

Gordon H. Beattie
Louis F. Boyes
Ferdie Hoffman
Gee Lee
Marie Rosenbaum
Robert Y. Seng
H. Sweeney



They Trained the Blood Bank

*Doctors Van Slyke, Scudder, Co Tui and F. Meleney
With the Blood Bank Staff*

TRANSPORTATION AND MEDICAL SUPPLIES HEAD CHINA'S RELIEF NEEDS

In listing the postwar needs of China Dr. T. F. Tsiang, delegate to UNRRA, puts transportation first, medical supplies and services second, food third. In the following order come agricultural supplies, power plants and waterworks, and temporary shelters. According to Dr. Tsiang's estimates approximately 84,000,000 Chinese will require relief after the war.

Dr. Tsiang pointed out that without trucks, ships, locomotives and cars other supplies would be of little use as they could not be distributed. His judgment of the basic importance of transportation is borne out by existing conditions.

The whole problem of providing sufficient drugs and medical supplies to care for China's soldiers and civilians is dependent on adequate transportation facilities. All supplies coming from abroad must be flown into China from India, but first priority on transport planes must be given to war materials. The percentage of space allocated to the National Health Administration and the Army Medical Administration is not enough to bring in all the drugs that are needed.

Within China itself the distribution of medical supplies is seriously impeded by the breakdown in transportation. Most of her railroads and many navigable waterways are in enemy hands. Gasoline must be imported and is rare and exorbitantly expensive. The attempts to run trucks with alcohol and tung-oil derivatives has not yet been successful on a large scale. A number of trucks have been converted into charcoal burners, but the government has forbidden the conversion of recent models, since this shortens the life of an engine. For lack of spare parts many ambulances and trucks have fallen into disrepair.

Transportation difficulties are responsible for medical supplies piling up at certain depots instead of being distributed throughout the country. Travel is so slow and expensive that it may take many

(continued on page 8)

華人血庫

本會所組織之華人血庫係於去年十一月六日停止收血辦理結束本年正月二日
中國軍政部軍醫署特電委派該血庫主任易見龍及細菌學家樊慶新為陸軍少校
機械部技師雷浩法為陸軍上尉又派該庫秘書林如斯女士為陸軍中尉本月初十日于編領事
士助理任賢卷女士及護士劉湛珍謝露夫二女士為陸軍中尉本月初十日于編領事
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一到華服務茲因戰時關係該庫職員未能如期故臨行匆促未能向各位捐血僑
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一道謝特喻本報代為登載藉表敬意云

WHO'S WHO IN THE CHINESE BLOOD BANK

Dr. Chien-lung Yi, Director

After receiving his M.D. from the National Shanghai Medical College he did postgraduate work at P.U.M.C. In 1939 Dr. Yi came to Canada on a Boxer Scholarship to study pharmacology and therapeutics at the University of Toronto. Awarded a fellowship by ABMAC in 1942, he studied the uses of plasma as a blood substitute with Dr. John Scudder at Presbyterian Hospital and the technique of drying plasma with Dr. Max Strumia at Bryn Mawr Hospital.

Dr. Helena Wong, Clinical Director

A graduate of Hackett Medical College in Canton, Dr. Wong studied parasitology at Tulane on a fellowship from the Women's Medical Association of New York. After doing graduate work at Harvard she received a fellowship from ABMAC to study plasma with Dr. Scudder. Sent to China at the end of 1942 by ABMAC, Dr. Wong is now teaching at the EMSTS, but will join the blood bank when it arrives in China.

Ching-seng Fan, Bacteriologist

A graduate of the University of Nanking, he received the degrees of M.S. and Ph.D. from the University of Wisconsin. Dr. Fan came to this country in 1939 on a Rockefeller Foundation fellowship to prepare for a post on the faculty of the Nanking College of Agriculture whose Dean released him temporarily for the urgent work of the blood bank.

Louis de Fott, Mechanical Expert

Mr. Louis came to New York from China as a boy and attended high school, specializing in mechanics. On an ABMAC fellowship he studied the mechanics of blood bank machinery with Dr. Max Strumia at Bryn Mawr.

Jean Chum Liu, Head Nurse

A graduate of the Shanghai Nursing School she underwent harrowing experiences as a nurse during the early days of war. Mrs. Liu came to the United States in 1939 for postgraduate training and received intensive instruction in blood bank techniques at Presbyterian Hospital.

Luetta Chen, Laboratory Technician

She taught biology for several years after graduating from Hwa Nan College in Foochow. Coming to America she received an M.A. at Oberlin in 1938 and a Ph.D. from Radcliffe in 1942. Dr. Chen spent her summers working in the Arnold Arboretum at Harvard.



Dr. Co Tui and Miss Stevens Listen as G. P. Waung Gives Last Minute Instructions to Blood Bank

Ruth Derr; Nurse
Born in China of American parents she came to this country to enter Park College, receiving her B.A. in 1928. After graduating from Presbyterian Hospital School of Nursing she went back to China, serving as supervisor of nurses at Wilkinson Hospital in Soochow until wartime difficulties forced it to close. On her return to the

United States in 1939, Miss Derr took the post of assistant night supervisor of nurses at Richmond Memorial Hospital.

Adet Lin, Secretary

Born in China, Adet attended schools there, in Paris and New York. She has received secretarial training and is a qualified nurse's aide taking charge of blood typing at the blood bank. She is the author of "Flame From the Rock", published in 1943.

Betty Eng, Technical Assistant

Born in Norfolk, Virginia, of Chinese parents, Betty was educated here and in China. She is a trained social worker.

The chairman of ABMAC's Chinese Advisory Committee is C. T. Loo, widely known authority on the antique arts of China. While a student at the College Chaptal in Paris during the first part of the century, he began importing Chinese objets d'art into France. The practical business of buying and selling increased his knowledge, and he became influential in promoting the present widespread interest in Chinese art. In 1915, Mr. Loo came to New York to open the C.T. Loo Gallery now located at 41 East 57th St.



Anyone who sees him there with his price-less archaic jades, bronzes, sculptures, potteries and porcelains realizes at once that he is not alone a dealer and an art expert, but a true devotee of all that is beautiful.

Mr. Loo is frequently consulted by various museums, and he has built up the famous collection of Chinese Sculptures and Bronzes at the University Museum of Philadelphia.

Born in Chekiang Province, Mr. Loo went to Paris in 1899. He was appointed Delegate of the Minister of Commerce and Agriculture to France and England in 1912. With characteristic modesty, Mr. Loo tells us that he was never very effective in this capacity as his absorption in the arts left him little time to pursue a diplomatic career.

In 1905 he was decorated by the Belgian Government with the Order of Leopold. The French Government gave him the decoration of Officier d'Academie in 1912, making him a Chevalier of the Legion of Honor in 1928.

Mr. Loo and his charming French wife, who now make their home in New York City, have four married daughters and several grandchildren, some of whom live in China.

The Bureau has just received a letter, dated December 11, 1943, from Dr. Mildred Tie, one of the doctors sent to China by ABMAC. Her letter reads in part:

"Since last writing you I have begun to work at the Hsinchiaow Highway Health Station under Dr. Marion Yang's Maternity and Child Welfare Program. I am in charge of the Pediatrics Service. The work is interesting, and I am getting accustomed to making the most of what little we have in regards to trained personnel, drugs, and instruments. We are badly lacking drugs and instruments, especially Sulfa drugs, and instruments like scissors, forceps and needles.

"Most of the illnesses in the children can be traced to malnutrition, but the dysenteries, typhoid, and malaria are also prevalent diseases."

Dr. Cohn Conducts TB Clinic

Dr. Adele Cohn writes, "The CRC asked me to take a clinic three times a week in Kwei-yang and I am most enthusiastic about the work. I have seen in seven clinics already 123 patients. You really see the need for TB work with such a high incidence of cases. I insisted upon doing ambulatory pneumothorax and we have performed pnx 13 times with real success. I am training one of the CRC doctors in giving pnx and expect in time to be able to triple our therapy."

ALFRED KOHLBERG HONORED AT DINNER

Nearly 200 persons attended the dinner in honor of Alfred Kohlberg at the Hotel Shelton on November 29. Mr. Kohlberg described his experiences in China's 9th War Area last summer. Leland Rex Robinson was Master of Ceremonies; other speakers were former Ambassador Hu Shih, Dr. Co Tui and Agnes Smedley, author of "Battle Hymn of China". On behalf of ABMAC's Chinese Advisory Committee, C. T. Loo presented Mr. Kohlberg with a message in Chinese calligraphy, thanking him for his services to that country and wishing him 10,000 years of good fortune.

CHILDREN CRY FOR IT



*Nurses at National Institute of Health Test
Nutritive Value of Soybean Milk Powder*

CHINESE CHILDREN NEED HEALTH CARE

by

Chieh Sung, M.D., D.P.H.

Tsui Mei Huang Sung, M.D., D.P.H.

Believe me or not, out of 1000 babies born alive in China, over 200 of them die at the end of one year. This estimation was made some years ago in peaceful times. Six and a half years of war could not but aggravate the tragic situation. Perhaps nobody could deny that it is the most serious and urgent health problem in China.

But the problem does not stop here. Millions of surviving youngsters suffer from the scourges of epidemic diseases, lack of proper food, clothing and shelter, and mental insecurity, and are undergoing the strain and stress of the war.

Attempts to remedy and improve these conditions have been budding out of a few sources. Social workers have established infant homes, orphanages, warphanages and nurseries to provide food and shelter for the homeless and to care for the children whose parents are unable to do so. The educators have tried to expand the primary school service so that kindergarten teachers now take care of children as young as those of preschool age and may have to put

them under classroom-like environment. The health authorities, chiefly because of lack of trained personnel, confine their work to saving a few lives at birth and establishing some clinics to prevent and cure children's diseases and promote physical health in general. Inadequate and scattering as they appear to be, they represent the prelude to a mass child care movement in China.

Child care is a composite science and art, built upon various allied fields of specialities. But a child itself is one whole. The wholesomeness of the "whole" can only be achieved through community effort. We must always first respect the child as a wholesome individual. Let the child have every privilege and opportunity for an optimal growth and development. Not in the least sense should we disregard any part of the whole child.

Unfortunately the word "physician" in Chinese is still literally and popularly considered synonymous with "healer of the sick", particularly the physically sick. The Chinese Government health authorities have seen that the medical profession nowadays stands for conservation of health -- curative as well as preventive, physical as well as mental, individual as well as communal. Recognizing the serious nature of the problems of child health in China, the physician should work side by side with his or her colleagues, and take up his or her part in this gigantic task of building up every child to a physically healthy and mentally sound citizen.

American Bureau for Medical Aid to China
1790 Broadway New York 19, N.Y.
Participating in National War Fund
through United China Relief

I enclose \$1 for the Bulletin for one year

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- ☐ Health For Our Chinese Allies
☐ China Needs Nurses

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HEALTH FOR OUR CHINESE ALLIES



This is the cover of the new 16-page illustrated pamphlet describing all phases of ABMAC's work which you will enjoy reading and showing to your friends. There is also available a leaflet on the nursing program. If you wish to have either or both of these publications, please check and send in the coupon on page 7.

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AMERICAN BUREAU FOR MEDICAL AID TO CHINA
1790 Broadway - New York 19, N. Y.

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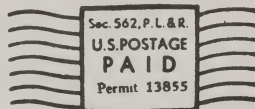
Friends of China who live in the vicinity of New York will be happy to learn that the monthly Chinese Good Will Dinners have been resumed. These dinners, sponsored by a committee headed by Mrs. Donald Van Slyke, will be held the second Wednesday of each month at one of Chinatown's best known restaurants. Here is your opportunity to enjoy genuine Chinese cooking with Chinese friends and to hear news of China from persons who have been there recently. For reservations write or phone to the Bureau, 1790 Broadway (Circle 7-0840) no later than the Monday preceding the dinner. The next dinner is scheduled for February 9, and the price is \$2.00 per person, including tip.

TRANSPORTATION AND MEDICAL SUPPLIES

(continued from page 4)

months and cost thousands of CN dollars for a public health official to make an inspection tour or for a medical student to reach his school.

It is encouraging to observe that in spite of such obstacles China has managed to provide medical care for her armies on a far reaching battle line and to furnish health services to a large proportion of her civilian population. The groundwork of a public health system has been firmly laid. When transportation to and within China is reestablished, existing agencies of the government will be prepared to administer to the fullest advantage the medical supplies sent in from abroad.



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MARCH - APRIL 1944

AMERICAN BUREAU FOR MEDICAL AID TO CHINA

ANNUAL REPORT

1943



CHINA NEEDS LATEST SCIENTIFIC DISCOVERIES

Miracle-working plasma has effected a radical reduction in mortality rates on the battlefield. ABMAC determined that Chinese soldiers should have this increased chance of survival. Led by Dr. John Scudder, authority on blood substitutes, the Blood Bank Committee worked for two years to recruit and train a Chinese staff and assemble all necessary equipment. On June 7, 1943 the Chinese Blood Bank opened at 154 Nassau Street in New York City. In five months 1157 donations of blood were processed into dried plasma for China's armies. On November 6, when the staff was satisfied that all the machinery was in good running order, intensive preparations began to transport the entire unit to China.

Nearly 70 cubic tons of equipment were purchased, including sufficient supplies to insure operation of the bank for the next two years. To meet conditions peculiar to China certain special machinery for drying plasma had to be built according to specifications of Dr. M. M. Strumia.

Normally the blood of anyone who has had malaria is not used in the preparation of plasma. In China the incidence of malaria is so high that sufficient donors could not be found if malaria victims were ineligible. So the blood bank was equipped with a Seitz filter, a device tested in Porto Rico for eliminating malaria micro-organisms by filtration.

The staff, consisting of a doctor, bacteriologist, laboratory technician, two trained nurses, mechanic, secretary and technical assistant, all received commissions as officers in the Chinese Army.

General Stilwell radioed our War Department to expedite the passage of the blood bank to Yunnan where Chinese forces are cooperating with American troops. Accordingly, it was able to proceed under the direct auspices of

the American Army.

This is China's only blood bank, but ABMAC hopes others will follow. To assist the staff in training additional personnel as needed, ABMAC furnished a motion picture projector and a colored film, produced by the Harmon Foundation, showing all steps involved in operating a blood and plasma bank.

China Can Make Penicillin

On August 10, 1943 Dr. Co Tui wrote to Surgeon-General Loo drawing his attention to the curative promise of the new drug, penicillin. Inclosing a description of the technique of preparing it he asked about the possibilities of producing this substance in China. The Surgeon-General replied that Dr. Chen, head of the EMSTS laboratory, would be able to make a small amount experimentally in the vaccine plant equipped by ABMAC in 1941. Large-scale production would be practicable if certain machinery were imported from America, or if substitute equipment could be devised in China.

While awaiting transportation back to China, Dr. C. S. Fan and Dr. Philip Wong carried on experiments which indicated the feasibility of making penicillin in China. They took research data and penicillin spores to China so that they may further pursue their experiments there.

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EDITOR
CHARLES W. FERGUSON

ASSOCIATE EDITOR
RUTH BLOCK

CHINA NEEDS DOCTORS AND NURSES

"Important that qualified Chinese medical and public health personnel in United States return immediately for services. To implement bring this request directly to hospitals and institutions now employing them."

In June when this cable from Dr. P. Z. King, Director General of the National Health Administration, and Surgeon General Loo Chih-teh was received ABMAC went to work. A list of Chinese medical personnel in this country was compiled and contact established with those ready to go back to serve their country. Unfortunately passage could not immediately be secured for all who answered ABMAC's summons. Applications were sifted by the Medical Personnel Committee, of which Dr. Frank Meleney is chairman, and preference given to persons whose professional qualifications fit them to fill key positions in China's medical system.

Seven Return to China

During 1943 the following technical experts reached their posts in China.

Dr. P. Y. Liu, Professor of Bacteriology at Hsiang Ya Medical College.

Dr. C. H. Huang, Head of the Department of Experimental Medicine at the National Institute of Health.

Dr. J. H. Fan, Technical Expert in Department of Epidemic Prevention at National Health Administration.

Dr. Y. K. Wu, Surgeon at the Central Kweiyang Hospital; reported to be the only Chinese in Free China qualified to do chest surgery.

Evelyn Lin, Superintendent of Nurses at teaching hospital

of National Central University Medical School.

Hui-yin Wang, Director of Public Health Nursing in Szechuen Province.

C. S. Hsueh, Head of Public Health statistical laboratory at National Institute of Health.

Fourteen others were ready to leave and awaiting passage to China at the close of the year. These were eight members of the blood bank staff and a group of six public health experts, all of whom are now on their way to China.

Each of these medical experts took back to China a trained mind, a pair of skilled hands, and as much medical supplies as his luggage would hold; each one served as a channel through which knowledge of the most up-to-date medical techniques could flow from our country to China.

News of ABMAC Doctors in China

Dr. Adele Cohn, the tuberculosis specialist who went to China in 1941 for ABMAC, has completed her work at the Emergency Medical Service Training Schools but will serve China as Assistant Professor at National Shanghai Medical College and on the staff of a Chungking hospital supported by the Methodist Board of Foreign Missions.

Dr. Helena Wong is teaching parasitology at the Central Emergency Medical Service Training School. Dr. Wong, who was trained by Dr. Scudder at the Presbyterian Hospital in the preparation and use of plasma, will join the staff of the Chinese Blood Bank when it gets to China.

Dr. Mildred Tie, recovered from a recent illness, is in charge of the Pediatrics Service at Hsinchiao Highway Health Station.

CHINA NEEDS MEDICAL SUPPLIES

During 1943 G. P. Waung, head of the purchasing department, struggled with problems of priorities, wartime shortages and limited shipping space as ABMAC attempted to provide China with medical supplies. Under the leadership of Dr. George Wallace, Professor of Pharmacology at New York University, the Committee on Purchasing and Shipping scanned the lists of requests submitted by China's medical leaders and instructed Mr. Waung to purchase urgently needed items not furnished by the American Red Cross or Lend Lease. A Committee on Drugs, whose chairman is Dr. K. K. Chen of the Eli Lilly Laboratories, assisted in deciding on the drugs to be sent in the available shipping space.

Since the fall of Burma all supplies are shipped to India to await air transport over the Himalayas into China. As priority on the planes has to be given to vital war equipment only a limited volume of medical supplies, no matter how desperately they are needed, can be flown into China each month. Both the National Health Administration and the Army Medical Administration have the ABMAC supplies flown in as quickly as possible under their respective quotas. Often small lots of sulfa drugs, pantathalsodium or other precious supplies can be squeezed into a crowded plane. In a nation which is almost entirely dependent on foreign imports for many vital drugs even small amounts are of infinite value.

ABMAC Supplies Reach China

Seven shipments including drugs and chemicals, hospital supplies and equipment, surgical and dental instruments, were made from this country in 1943. Of especial importance were nine cases of sulfadiazine as China is not able to manufacture any of the life-saving sulfa drugs. A total of 106 cases of medical supplies reached China in 1943 to aid her in her fight for health.

In addition to these shipments each medical expert who returned took supplies and equipment needed in his work. For Dr. Y. K. Wu, surgeon, ABMAC provided a portable anesthesia apparatus, three cases of surgical instruments, including forceps, rib shears, spinal needles, surgical needles, hypodermic needles, syringes, aspirating tubes, laryngoscope and bronchoscope; 200 ampoules of procaine hydrochloride, and 113 rolls of microfilm of books on surgery and nursing. Miss Hui-yang Wang and Miss Evelyn Lin took back valuable nursing equipment, including clinical thermometers, nasal douches, stainless needles, syringes, medicine droppers, bandage scissors, rubber gloves and tubing. C. S. Hsueh took back seven calculating machines which are essential to his work of tabulating vital statistics at the National Institute of Health.

ABMAC Equips a Laboratory

An accomplishment of heroic proportions was the assembling of complete equipment for a laboratory to standardize vaccines and sera. These purchases were made for Major J.T. Tripp, who is loaned by our State Department to the National Health Administration to set up the laboratory. Space does not permit even a partial listing of the many items which had to be secured, but anyone who has come up against wartime shortages and priorities will appreciate what effort had to be expended to acquire such equipment as a kerosene autoclave, two refrigeration units, a generator, a lathe, an incubator and various chemicals.

The purchase of nearly 70 tons of equipment for the blood bank has been discussed already. Another job that kept the purchasing department working day and night was the replacement of supplies lost when the S. S. La Salle was sunk by the enemy. Fortunately ABMAC had war risk insurance and its claim for \$22,929 was settled in full.

C H I N A N E E D S F U N D S

AMERICAN BUREAU FOR MEDICAL AID TO CHINA INC.

Cash Disbursements for Purchases, Remittances and Expenses

	Year 1943
Funds remitted to the Emergency Medical Service Training Schools (or made available thereto through the Army Medical Administration) for support of training schools, army medical service training units, medical units of the Sanitary Corps and Orthopedic Hospital, erection of medical centers, construction of dugouts for medical supplies, production of vaccine, establishment of army nursing training schools, purchase of spare parts in China, etc.	\$ 995,448.25
Funds remitted to the National Health Administration for support of health institutes, public health stations and teaching centers, erection of building, production of vaccine, evacuation of students, support of anti-epidemic program, etc.	679,626.00
Funds remitted to the National Medical Colleges.	109,112.00
Funds remitted to the Army Medical Administration for the Army Medical College.	22,253.00
Funds remitted to the American Bureau's China Office.	3,000.00
Funds remitted to American Bureau's Chungking Committee.	10,000.00
Purchases of medical supplies and equipment, medical books and periodicals, surgical instruments; microfilms, abstracts of medical records, etc., including freight and insurance charges, and support of blood bank in New York City.	129,736.41
Cost of medical fellowships and salaries, transportation and incidental expenses of medical personnel in U.S.A. and China.	25,105.09
Advance to Dr. J. B. Grant, Calcutta, transportation and various expenses for ABMAC supplies and personnel going from India to China.	10,000.00
Advance to Lin Yutang towards expenses of travel in China in connection with business of American Bureau.	1,000.00
	\$1,985,280.75

Audited statement by H. G. Hutchinson, C. P. A.

During 1943 the Chinese government allowed a 50% subsidy on relief funds. This additional money went directly to recipients of ABMAC grants.

(continued on page 8)

CHINA NEEDS FRIENDS

After nearly seven years of war and two years of blockade, China has need of understanding friends. ABMAC has been such a friend. For more than six years it has endeavored to understand China's needs as expressed by her own medical authorities and to meet them as far as possible with the available funds. The majority of ABMAC directors know China intimately, and ABMAC has received the trust and confidence of the Chinese.

"Perhaps you may remember me as I was a member of the Department of Medicine when you visited Peiping Union Medical College," wrote Dr. C. U. Lee, Dean of Kweiyang Medical College, to Dr. Donald D. Van Slyke.

In December Dr. Henry Meleney received a letter from Dr. S. N. Cheer, Dean of National Central Medical College, who wrote, "Perhaps you still remember an old friend who had a good time with you in P. U. M. C. You have always been in my memory and served as an inspiration to me."

With a Board of Directors composed of Chinese and Americans, ABMAC serves as a natural rallying point for Sino-American friendship. The Chinese Advisory Committee headed by C. T. Loo, art expert, maintains close contact with Chinese groups in this country on whom ABMAC continually relies for support and advice.

In 1943 ABMAC won many new friends for China by showing the American people how effectively our ally is fighting on the medical front. The ABMAC Exhibit, featuring the work of the Army Medical Administration and the National Health Administration, attracted favorable attention at the Minnesota State Fair in August and at the Philadelphia Convention of the Association of United States Military Surgeons last October. Many of these pictures were displayed by the Buffalo Museum of Science during November and December.

Seven issues of the ABMAC Bulletin went to nearly 6000 readers. Three special pamphlets, "What Is The EMSTS", "Health For Our Chinese Allies", and "China Needs Nurses", were prepared and distributed by the Editorial Committee whose chairman is Charles W. Ferguson, a senior editor of Reader's Digest.

Two large groups of American women, the National Federation of Business and Professional Women's Clubs and the American Federation of Soroptimists Clubs, made substantial contributions to assist China in training nurses. ABMAC supplied educational material to help their members achieve a better understanding of China.

ABMAC is proud of its director, Representative Walter Judd, who led the congressional fight resulting in the repeal of the Chinese Exclusion Act.

ABMAC NEEDS FUNDS

(continued from page 5)

ABMAC received these funds from the National War Fund through United China Relief, which presents China's needs to the American public. ABMAC is grateful to United China Relief for having made it possible to send more medical assistance to China during 1943 than ever before.

All ABMAC's financial transactions are handled by our accountant, Daniel Scanlon, under the direct supervision of the treasurer, John J. Martin, of Commercial National Bank & Trust Co., and the assistant treasurers, Walter Pfizenmayer of Commercial, and Herbert L. Donald of Chase National Bank.

China needs medical books: standard treatises to replace those destroyed by the Japanese; recent books and journals to enable her physicians to keep abreast of medical advances; textbooks for medical and nursing schools. In 1943 ABMAC made six shipments of books and periodicals to India. When transportation facilities permit they are moved into China to form the nuclei of libraries at principle medical centers.

To supply China's emergency requests ABMAC uses microfilms. Quantities of printed matter are reproduced on rolls of film which take up little shipping space. The Committee on Microfilm and Medical Libraries, headed by Dr. Aura E. Severinghaus, Assistant Dean of the College of Physicians & Surgeons, compiled a list of 84 journals suitable for use in China. Fourteen prints of each are sent to China and the negatives kept here so additional copies can be made if needed. By arrangement with the Cultural Relations Division of the State Department one print of each film is flown direct to Chungking in the diplomatic pouch.

In 1943 five shipments were made. Two shipments reached China and were distributed among these medical centers.

West China Union Medical College
National Central Medical College
National Shanghai Medical College
National Hsiangya Medical College
National Kweiyang Medical College
Army Medical College
National Institute of Health
Medical Relief Corps of the Chinese Red Cross
Emergency Medical Service Training Schools
Lanchow
Chinese Medical Association
International Cultural Service

A recent letter from Dr. P. Z. King describes a microfilm service organized by the National Institute of Health and the Chinese Medical Association. Lists

of journals received are sent to interested organizations who can obtain typewritten copies of any articles at cost.

Personnel returning to China take along microfilms of works in their own fields. The 34 rolls of film prepared for Dr. C. K. Chu, Director of China's National Institute of Health, embraced such subjects as nutrition; animal diseases; child care; housing.

The Search for a Reader

As microfilm cannot be read by the unaided eye the Committee searched for a projector suited to conditions in China. Twenty-two readers reaching China in 1943 were distributed among the centers listed above, some of which lacked the requisite electric current. With this reader, which projects the film into a shadow box, only four or five people can read at one time. A new machine which projects the film on a screen so that a large group can read simultaneously has been developed by the Army Medical Library in Washington. These projectors can run on electricity or storage batteries and should prove more satisfactory. Dr. C. K. Chu took several with him and a shipment is now on its way to China. To enable microfilm to be used where neither electricity nor storage batteries can be had ABMAC has sent a number of handviewers. These small devices when held up to one eye magnify the type sufficiently for reading. Eyestrain prohibits their extensive use, but they are valuable in looking up some specific information, and they require so little space that they can be carried in one's pocket.

Fourteen sets of kodachrome slides of microscopic human anatomy and a like number of cross section anatomy, prepared by Dr. Severinghaus, were delivered to Surgeon-General Loo in May. Sixteen kodaslide projectors reached the Emergency Medical Service Training Schools. ABMAC has recently begun to send classroom motion pictures.

CHINA NEEDS COOPERATION

To care for soldiers and civilians China must train increasing numbers of doctors, nurses and medical assistants. Government officials in charge of the training program look to ABMAC for cooperation in their great undertaking. Requests for funds, reports of work done and audited statements of expenditures are sent to headquarters. To digest this information is the task for which ABMAC committees were reorganized in 1943. A separate committee was assigned to study each phase of China's medical program, to handle the correspondence pertaining thereto, and to recommend appropriate action to the Executive Committee.

Aid for the Army

Relations with the Emergency Medical Service Training Schools and the Army Medical College were handled by the Committee on the Army Medical Administration. Its chairman is Dr. Co Tui, co-founder of the Bureau, whose years of constant correspondence with Surgeon General Loo and Dr. Robert Lim, founder of the EMSTS, have enabled him to understand thoroughly the medical needs of China's armies. After a careful study of EMSTS reports and of the letters and cables from Dr. Loo and Dr. Lim, the committee recommended ABMAC's continued support of this emergency program of training army medical workers by short-term, intensive courses.

Health for Civilians

Close relations were established by the Committee on the National Health Administration with Dr. Pao-zan King, Director of the National Health Administration. Reports showing the progress of this agency were studied by the committee under the leadership of Dr. Henry Meleney, international authority on preventive medicine. To this committee Dr. C. H. Huang, head of the Department of Experimental Medicine at the National Institute of Health, sub-

mitted his project for a rickettsia and virus laboratory. Recognizing the need for such a laboratory if China is to tackle the problem of infectious diseases, the committee recommended the necessary appropriation of funds.

A program for preventive dentistry which utilizes China's limited dental facilities was endorsed by the Dental Committee, whose chairman is Maurice William D. D. S. ABMAC funds assisted the National Health Administration to open a dental demonstration center at Sha-tze.

The Nursing Committee gave advice and encouragement to the Nurses' Association of China which opened three new nursing schools in national hospitals, raised the standards in five of the mission schools, and provided fellowships for advanced studies to ten graduate nurses. All members of this committee have had experience in China. The chairman is Ruth Williams, Superintendent of the Institute of Ophthalmology at New York's Medical Center, who spent eight years in China. Suitable literature was selected by the committee to be microfilmed and sent to China's nursing schools.

Doctors of the Future

Questionnaires sent to the deans of four National Medical Colleges which received ABMAC subsidies during 1943 brought detailed information to the Committee on National Medical Colleges. On the basis of their replies the committee, headed by Dr. Jean A. Curran, Dean and Acting President of Long Island College of Medicine, was able to offer the deans valuable advice on problems of medical education. Since all the colleges are handicapped by shortages of teaching and laboratory equipment ABMAC purchases supplies for them in America. Lists submitted by these colleges are studied by this committee

(continued on page 10)

ABMAC NEEDS EXPERT ADVICE

To cooperate intelligently with the Chinese health agencies ABMAC needs expert advice and first-hand information. Whenever possible the directors augment their knowledge of the China scene by personal consultation with physicians and scientists from China.

A Distinguished New Director

During 1943 ABMAC was fortunate in adding to its Board of Directors Dr. J. Heng Liu, former Professor of Surgery at Peiping Union Medical College. It was Dr. Liu who, as Surgeon-General of the Chinese Army, assigned Robert Lim to the task of developing an emergency medical service to meet the problems caused by the Japanese invasion in 1937. Dr. Liu's advice has proved invaluable in all matters concerning aid to China's armies. His experience as Director-General of the National Health Administration has also been at ABMAC's service in dealing with problems of civilian health. Dr. Liu's present post as medical advisor of China Defense Supplies makes it possible for him to guide ABMAC purchases so that they do not duplicate, but supplement, medical supplies sent to China under Lend Lease. In all questions of Sino-American relations ABMAC has leaned heavily on Dr. Liu's wisdom.

Medical Leaders Bring News of China

A clear picture of the progress of state medicine was brought to ABMAC's directors by Dr. C. K. Chu, Director of the National Institute of Health, who came here in May as China's chief delegate to the Food Conference. Repeated consultations with Dr. Chu did much to help our directors in shaping ABMAC's China program.

Problems facing the medical schools of China were described by Dr. Chiao Tsai, Professor of Physiology at the National Central Medical School. At a meeting of the Executive Committee on July 13, 1943, Dr. Tsai outlined

an ambitious plan for increasing the number of graduates of the National Medical Colleges, a plan in which ABMAC will play a part.

Chungking Committee Meets

A constant source of accurate information and expert advice is the ABMAC Chungking Committee, headed by Dr. P. Z. King and made up of China's medical leaders. During 1943 it held nine meetings at which specific requests from Chinese organizations for ABMAC assistance were considered in relation to the overall picture. Such requests were transmitted to the ABMAC headquarters in New York with suitable recommendations for action.

ABMAC Directors Visit China

Did the funds which ABMAC received in 1943 through the National War Fund achieve their aim of bringing medical aid to China? Direct observations of the effectiveness of our program were made by three ABMAC directors during the year. At the time this report is published Dr. Lin Yutang, the noted author, has just returned to America; Dr. Szeming Sze, General Secretary of the Chinese Medical Association, is

(continued on page 10)

American Bureau for Medical Aid to China
1790 Broadway New York 19, N.Y.
Participating in National War Fund
through United China Relief

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CHINA NEEDS COOPERATION

(continued from page 6)

which selects the most suitable items and makes necessary substitutions.

Active cooperation with China is undertaken by the Executive Committee, whose chairman during 1943 was Alfred Kohlberg. This committee meets the second Tuesday night of each month to decide questions of policy and to make appropriations of funds. Decisions of the Executive Committee are carried out by the officers, placing a heavy burden on Dr. Donald Van Slyke, President; Leland Rex Robinson, Chairman of the Board; Dr. Co Tui, Vice President; Donald Brodie, Secretary. ABMAC is represented on the Board of Directors of United China Relief by Dr. Van Slyke, who is also a member of the Executive Committee of that organization.

Cooperation with UCR

ABMAC directors form the nucleus of the United China Relief Advisory Committee on Medicine and Public Health which advises the UCR Directors in all matters pertaining to medical aid to China. In 1943 Dr. Frank Meleney was compelled by the pressure of wartime duties to resign from the chairmanship and was succeeded by Dr. Eugene Opie, also an ABMAC director. Under his direction a report on "Western Aid to China during 1943-1944" was prepared, which helps the Program Committee to avoid any overlapping of financial aid.

ABMAC NEEDS EXPERT ADVICE

(continued from page 9)

still in China. Both kept in communication with headquarters and expressed gratification at the results of our cooperation with Chinese Government health agencies.

Alfred Kohlberg flew to China last June at the invitation of Dr. King and Surgeon-General Loo. On his return in September he made a detailed report to the Board of Directors. As a business man, Mr. Kohlberg disclaims qualifications for judging the medical value of our program. Yet his accurate factual observations of sanitary arrangements and of their effects on the physical condition of Chinese troops, and his careful checking of accounts at institutions receiving ABMAC aid indicates beyond any doubt that ABMAC is making an important contribution, of a type not made by any other organization, to the welfare of our ally and the success of the United Nations. With the temporary rank of Lieutenant General, Mr. Kohlberg inspected the 9th War Area and found that the staffs of military hospitals, medical headquarters, and clearing stations were largely composed of graduates of the Emergency Medical Service Training Schools. The sanitary measures introduced by these trainees have reduced mortality from disease among front line troops from 25 per cent to 10 per cent annually, saving more than a million veteran soldiers to fight the Japanese.

Abmac Bulletin

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ANNUAL REPORT

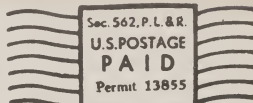
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1943

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醫藥助華月刊 ABMAC Bulletin

PARTICIPATING IN
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UNITED CHINA RELIEF
NATIONAL WAR FUND

VOL. VI, Nos. 5-6

"HUMANITY

ABOVE ALL"

MAY-JUNE 1944

GENERAL LIM VISITS AMERICA

Lt. General Robert K. S. Lim walked unannounced into ABMAC headquarters on April 4th, after a 60-hour flight from India. Although ABMAC had known that he was planning a trip to America the sudden appearance in the office of a lieutenant general was a thrill from which the staff has not yet recovered.

General Lim is Chief of the Supervisory and Planning Commission of the Chinese Army Medical Service. He came here to observe recent medical developments and to establish contacts so that China may benefit from the experimental work of American scientists.

When the war broke out General Lim, Professor of Physiology at the Peiping Union Medical College, was called upon to organize the training of medical personnel for the army. This was not his first military experience. In World War I he interrupted his studies at the University of Edinburgh to serve with the British Royal Army Medical Corps in France for two years. During the Japanese campaigns in Suiyan in 1931 he organized the field service of the Chinese Red Cross. This experience of actual field conditions was invaluable to him in planning the program of the Emergency Medical Service Training Schools.

During the first Burma campaign General Lim headed the medical unit attached to the Chinese Expeditionary Force. After the fall of Burma he led his men through the jungles to safety in India.

Between May 25th and June 10th, under the auspices of the United States Army, General Lim made a tour of medical installations in



Lieutenant General Robert K. S. Lim

various parts of the country. General Lim visited the Army Medical Center in Washington. He was also Mrs. Roosevelt's guest at a White House luncheon.

General Lim could not accept invitations from all the groups who were eager to hear how China has kept her army in fighting trim despite the scarcity of drugs, medical supplies and trained personnel. He did speak before medical organizations, including the New York Academy of Medicine, the University of Chicago Medical School, the University of Illinois Medical School. The general was a guest on the radio program, "Report to the Nation", and he addressed a group of leading radio commentators and writers at a luncheon given by Lin Yutang.

Abmac Bulletin

Issued by
THE AMERICAN BUREAU FOR MEDICAL AID TO CHINA, INC.
1790 BROADWAY, NEW YORK 19, N.Y.
Participating in United China Relief
Cooperating in National War Fund

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This Bulletin is issued bi-monthly for the benefit of our friends and contributors
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EDITOR
CHARLES W. FERGUSON

ASSOCIATE EDITOR
RUTH BLOCH

EDITORIAL

Running a hospital in China consumes 20 to 30 times the effort that it does in this country. Abundant supplies of water, steam heat, soap, towels and bedding make it relatively easy to keep our hospitals clean. Most of these articles are impossible to obtain in China, or can only be secured by an immense expenditure of money and manpower.

Free China has no water systems, and all water must be carried from wells or nearby rivers. Such water is muddy and must be sterilized, necessitating the use of fuel. The only fuel available to most hospitals is the wood that can be gathered from the countryside. Nearly one-third of all enlisted men attached to a hospital must be detailed to the task of carrying water and fuel to the kitchens and operating rooms.

Even in America we are experiencing a shortage of fats, and housewives cooperate with the government by saving precious kitchen drippings. But in China the scarcity of fats is so acute that soap is almost non-existent. Think what this means to a surgeon who must have scrupulously clean hands when performing an operation! The Chinese are attempting to remedy this lack by cultivating soybeans, peanuts and other plants which yield oil.

Cotton for towels and bandages must be brought in from Occupied China and the high cost of transportation has multiplied its price. A small towel -- large ones are unobtainable -- which formerly sold for only three cents now costs two dollars in our currency. Bedding is so scarce that a bed

has to remain empty while the linen is being laundered. Enamel ware is manufactured exclusively in Occupied China. As 30 per cent of the patients in Chinese hospitals suffer from dysentery the lack of enamel ware is serious, since unpainted wooden bed pans are difficult to clean. Beds are made of wooden planks laid across two trestles, and their prices mount as the demand for these planks in all kinds of construction work increases.

Most of the hospitals have bamboo walls, straw roofs, paper window panes and mud floors, which, during the rainy season, resemble muddy football fields. Such buildings are extremely difficult to clean, and those which were constructed in 1939 have practically melted away. Straw roofs must be changed periodically, consuming an enormous amount of manpower. A grasp of all these problems, which place so great a strain on the doctors and nurses in charge of the hospitals, enables us to understand clearly why China needs our assistance in building and equipping more permanent hospital structures.

MINISTER OF WAR THANKS ABMAC

A letter from China's Minister of War, Ho Yin-chin, was read by Dr. Lin Yutang at a dinner given in his honor by C. T. Loo on April 4th. Dr. Lin had just returned from a six-months tour of China.

"The American Bureau for Medical Aid to China has given invaluable aid to China and we certainly appreciate their generous contribution. Upon your arrival in America please thank them all for me and express my sincere hope that they will continue to support us so that our wounded comrades can benefit from their generosity.

"You have done a great service to your country during your stay abroad and I wish to convey to you herewith my sincere admiration and respect."

Dr. Lin told of his visit to the EMSTS at Kwei-yang and described the constructive work these schools are doing to supply medical personnel for China's armies.

ABMAC CELEBRATES SEVENTH YEAR OF SERVICE

Nearly 300 friends of China were present at the seventh annual meeting of the ABMAC Board of Directors on May 16th at the Hotel Ambassador in New York City. The audited statement presented by Walter J. Pfizenmayer, Ass't Treasurer, showed that \$2,569,567 in funds and medical supplies had been sent to China since the beginning of 1943. After the chairmen of standing committees had submitted their reports, Dr. Lin Yutang spoke briefly of the need for long range planning to raise health and sanitation standards in China.



*Dr. J. Deng Liu Confers with General Lim
Before the ABMAC Annual Meeting*

General Lim Will Advise Bureau

Announcement was made by Leland Rex Robinson, Chairman of the Board, that Lieut. Gen. Robert K. S. Lim will act as adviser to the Bureau, concurrently with his present post as Chief of the Supervisory and Planning Commission of the Army Medical Service. This appointment has received the endorsement of Surgeon-General Hsu-Hsi-Lin, who asked General Lim to express his appreciation of the assistance ABMAC has extended to the army and other branches of the Chinese medical service during the past seven years.

General Lim described the emergency methods by which China has trained large numbers of medical officers to cope with the situation arising from the shortage of qualified doctors.

"First we tried to reduce the number of cases of disease," General Lim said. "We had to train people to prevent disease. Many of the things we taught are so simple that anybody with only a little knowledge can do them; things which in America you do not need to do, because they are done for you: sanitation, control of water and wastes, etc. In doing this work, while we emphasized prevention, we did not forget to teach the men something about cure."

Statistical Approach to Diagnosis and Cure

Criticism has been directed against the Emergency Medical Service Training Schools for attempting, within the short space of three months, to equip high school boys to undertake the diagnosis and treatment of disease.

"But when you apply the idea of prevention," said General Lim, "you are dealing with groups, not individuals. We were interested in keeping as many soldiers fit as possible. If you look at a statistical list of diseases in the army, you will find that perhaps 10 diseases are responsible for about 80 per cent of the morbidity, and the other 20 per cent may be due to 90 different diseases. If we simply dealt with these 10 diseases, we were already achieving a significant result. It so happens that the symptoms of these diseases are fairly striking, and an ordinary person with some simple training can easily recognize them, as the mother of several children acquires a certain ability of recognizing the diseases through which her children have passed in childhood. Put such a person in charge of a regimental dispensary where every day 50, 100 or more patients will come. Take malaria as an example. Even a layman can recognize it if he sees 20 cases out of 100 every day,"

(continued on page 7)

ABMAC MOURNS LOSS OF DIRECTOR

Dave Hennen Morris, valued member of our Board of Directors and former Ambassador to Belgium, died at his home on May 5th. The following resolution was presented at the annual meeting by Dr. Co Tui, and was unanimously adopted.

"The Board of Directors of the American Bureau for Medical Aid to China record with profound sorrow the passing of one of their fellow directors, Dave Hennen Morris. The ABMAC was one of the avenues through which his friendship for China was channelled. He was a sincere friend, loyal worker, wise counsellor, and his timely advice has been of signal service to us. But his services to humanity go beyond the confines of ABMAC and of China. He was a diplomat, a counsellor of presidents, and a statesman's statesman. He was eminent but always self-effacing in the fields not only of diplomacy but also statescraft, philanthropy and in the support of scientific progress. Of him may be said what was said by one of China's sages of the ideal sage:

He acts but does not appropriate; accomplishes but claims no credit. It is because he lays claim to no credit that the credit cannot be taken away from him. Is it not because he does not live for self that his self achieves perfection?

"In his passing the ABMAC, China, this country, and the world at large have sustained an irreplaceable loss. Therefore be it herewith

RESOLVED, that this expression of our sorrow be spread upon our Minutes and that a copy of this resolution be sent to his beloved family."

ALFRED KOHLBERG RESIGNS

At ABMAC's annual meeting the following resolution was unanimously adopted.

"WHEREAS, Alfred Kohlberg has tendered his resignation as Chairman of the Executive Committee and as a Director of the American Bureau for Medical Aid to China, and

"WHEREAS, his practical sagacity, financial generosity and selfless devotion to the cause of Sino-American friendship have made him an unfailing source of strength to the Bureau, be it

"RESOLVED, that the Directors of the American Bureau for Medical Aid to China accept with deepest regret his resignation and express to Mr. Kohlberg their sincere appreciation for the inestimable services which he has rendered to the Bureau in the past and their hope that at some future date he may be able to join them again in working for China."

CHINESE DOCTORS VALUE MEDICAL ABSTRACTS

Copies of the Chinese Medical Journal, edited in Washington by ABMAC directors, Dr. J. Heng Liu and Dr. Szeming Sze, are much sought after by Chinese physicians, writes Dr. J. K. Shen, President of the Chinese Medical Association.

Dr. Shen writes, "The medical abstracts which you have been sending us regularly are also greatly prized. They are just the kind we like for the Chinese and English editions of our medical digest, and they are being used to the greatest advantage. They are sent to our Editorial Board for translation and publication in the Chinese Edition, then to the English Editorial Board for inclusion in the English edition of our Medical Digest which goes to the medical profession throughout the country. Letters come in continuously from subscribers voicing the appropriateness of the materials you have selected."

In 1943 ABMAC contributed \$5,000 toward the expenses of preparing these abstracts.

CHINESE NURSES AID WAR EFFORT

Members of ABMAC's Nursing Committee met on May 2nd to hear Lt. General Robert Lim describe the contributions made by nurses to China's war effort.

Paying tribute to the high morale of the Chinese nurses, General Lim told of the many useful services they had performed. Nurses designed bottles and packages and drew up lists of essential drugs and equipment which provide the basis of the standard supply list now used by the Army and the National Health Administration. Special diet for wounded soldiers was devised by nurses who have trained YMCA girls to carry on the work in diet kitchens. Their efforts have been effective in drawing public attention to the importance of proper nutrition.

The great depth of China's defense zones which extend back from 100 to 150 kilometers complicates the problem of evacuation. It often takes as long as 10 days to transport the wounded and sick soldiers to the nearest hospital. All roads in the defense zones have been destroyed to impede the enemy so patients must be transported by stretcher. A new technique known as "nursing in transit" has been developed to keep the patients clean, well fed, and as comfortable as possible while they are being carried to the hospital.

Nurses Win Recognition

General Lim described the struggle that nurses have waged for official recognition of their profession. In the early days of the war many nurses, refusing to take orders from untrained medical officers, were forced to serve as medical officers themselves. They did not wish to act as doctors and continued

to seek professional recognition until they were finally successful and were received into the army as nurses. Miss Mei-yu Chow, Head of the newly organized Army Nursing School, holds the rank of Colonel.

Last year the Minister of War approved the organization of the Army Nursing School at Kweiyang. The School opened in November 1943 with 44 students. Graduation from a Junior School is an entrance requirement. Students may be called into active service before they have completed their training. Therefore, the three-and-a-half year course

is so divided that, after a period of duty in the field, students can return to school, complete the course and receive their commissions in the army. Graduates will go to regular nursing schools, after the war, for six months training in public health, pediatrics, and maternal care to fit them for all branches of nursing. A teaching staff of exceptional calibre has been assembled.



*Army Nurses Care for Heavily Wounded
At Dressing Station.*

ABMAC Sends Watches to Nurses

Ruth Williams, Chairman of the Nursing Committee, read a letter from Colonel Chow, asking for some one-minute sand-glasses for nurses to use as timekeepers when taking a patient's pulse and respiration. Nurses cannot afford to buy watches at the inflationary prices of \$5000 to \$6000, and the attempts to manufacture sand-glasses at Kweiyang have not been successful. The members of the committee inspected a wrist watch with Chinese numerals which had been recommended by our Purchasing Department as more practical than sand-glasses. It was agreed that an attempt be made to secure a quantity of these watches to send to the Army Nursing School.

本會第七年年會盛況

本會於五月十六日假大使旅館舉行年會到會來賓異常踴躍秘書百勞第先生宣讀當日開會秩序經由會長萬斯泰博士報告開會宗旨嗣由會長按序指定本會主管助華各單位負責人分別報告本年度醫藥助華之經過及全年會計上之收支並工作實施情形甚詳溯自本會成立後舉凡對中國醫藥衛生教育藥品材料等無論直接或間接均對中國現時抗戰上之供獻不遺餘力如中央衛生署軍醫署紅十字會國立醫科大學華人血庫並現正在籌設中之微菌素試驗室等均表現中美人士友誼上互助合作之精又本會當日舉行年度改選事宜結果異常美滿除原任會長萬斯泰博士副會長許肇雄博士及第二第三副會長暨全體幹部人員與任外並新增選董事六人其中一人為現任中華公所主席趙鼎榮先生最後由許副會長介紹近由中國

抵美林語堂博士及林可勝將軍並承兩位相繼報告現時中國醫藥衛生設施情形首由林董事語堂報告略稱此次返國視察各地醫藥概況及希望本會極積盡量協助等語繼由林可勝將軍報告我國抗戰中醫藥衛生人材之缺乏及衛生勤務實施狀況並詳加解釋目前中國通貨膨脹問題為一般人士對我國現時情形有不明瞭及不合理之批評其意略謂吾人要知抗戰七年的中國無論土地抗戰過程中和四面被敵人圍困中現時之通貨膨脹問題為必然之現象就是世界任何國家假定處在和中國同一環境下為不可避免之事實甚或超過吾國現有狀況者等語希望中華人士應瞭解此點同時更希望要道可在黎明之前要經過一段最黑暗時期的大自然現象林將軍數年來致力於抗戰救護工作實屬勞苦功高供獻偉大林將軍以純熟英語演講歷時二十分鐘至六時三十分詞畢歡欣散會。

PUBLIC HEALTH EXPERTS REACH CHINA

The following public health experts, for whom ABMAC provided return passage in February, have reached China. They now occupy key posts in the National Health Administration and National Institute of Health.

Dr. Huang Sung, Director of Nursery School at NHA.

Dr. Hung-Wen Wang, Obstetrician at NIH.

Dr. Tang Yun-teh, Obstetrician and pediatrician at NIH.

Miss Chi Chen, Head of Nursing School at Lanchow.

Dr. Philip Wang, Nutritionist at NIH.

Mis Wen-Yuen Fong, Nutritionist at NHA.

DEANS OF AMERICAN MEDICAL SCHOOLS TO SERVE ON ABMAC NATIONAL COMMITTEE

The Chinese Government will soon send doctors of outstanding potentialities to this country for advanced training. ABMAC has already been asked to assist in placing them in American medical schools. To facilitate this procedure Dr. Frank Meleney, the Chairman of ABMAC's Medical Committee, has written to the deans of accredited medical colleges asking them to serve on a National Committee. The desire of American medical leaders to assist in this project was demonstrated by the large number of acceptances. Among those who have agreed to serve and have expressed willingness to receive qualified Chinese doctors for post-graduate work in their schools are the deans of the medical schools of Johns Hopkins, Harvard, Dartmouth, Texas, Michigan, Pennsylvania, Wisconsin, Tulane, and many others.

ABMAC CELEBRATES SEVENTH YEAR

(continued from page 3)

He may not recognize every one of the 20 cases, but he may recognize two-thirds or three-quarters of them. How about the treatment? There are different types of malaria and some cases are severe, others are light. It would take a doctor to determine the exact type or the degree of severity. But there is the average case which responds to an average way of treatment. This 'statistical' approach has, I think, proved successful."

Chinese Have Will to Victory

"The Chinese have the will to fight and the ability to endure," the general stated. "That is why China still counts. China has nothing yet of the mechanical means for waging successful war, but she has got the human element. If you would assist China's war effort, you must support China's health. You must help us to maintain our manpower so that it cannot fail."

New Directors are Elected

All officers of the Bureau were reelected for the coming year, and the following new directors were chosen.

Ting-Wing Chu, President of the Chinese Benevolent Association of New York.

Dr. Alan Gregg, Director of Medical Sciences at the Rockefeller Foundation.

Dr. A. Baird Hastings, Professor of Biochemistry at Harvard Medical School; former visiting professor at PUMC.

Dr. Harold Loucks, former professor of Surgery at PUMC.

Dr. William S. Tillett, Professor of Medicine at New York University.

Dr. Harry van Dyke, Professor of Pharmacology at Columbia University; for many years professor at PUMC.

Dr. Jerome Webster, Ass't Professor of Clinical Surgery at College of Physicians and Surgeons; formerly surgeon at PUMC.

C. T. LOOS ENTERTAIN ABMAC DIRECTORS

Mr. and Mrs. C. T. Loo entertained ABMAC directors and Lt. General Lim at a dinner immediately following the annual meeting. Among the guests were Dr. T. F. Tsiang, China's delegate to the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration, Consul General Tsune-Chi Yu, Dean Virginia Gildersleeve, Pearl Buck, W. E. Illig, Richard Walsh, Dr. James McConaughy, President of United China Relief.

Speaking briefly of the health aspect of UNRRA's program, Dr. Tsiang stated that the paramount importance of health services in liberated countries has been recognized by the delegates. Three technical experts, including Dr. J. B. Grant, have been sent by UNRRA to China to assist the government in drawing up post war plans. These plans will not only provide for healing the sick during the period of relief operations, but will lay the foundations of future large-scale health services.

"China is sending technicians to this country to fit them for key positions," Dr. Tsiang said. "In the first group of 50 there will be 15 medical and health experts who will arrive during the summer to study the latest developments. During the war period new medicines have been developed, and through the cooperation of UNRRA with the Chinese Government these achievements of modern science will be available to the common people of China."

American Bureau for Medical Aid to China
1790 Broadway New York 19, N.Y.
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BLOOD BANK ARRIVES IN KUNMING

The safe arrival of the Chinese Blood Bank in Kunming was announced by Major Yi in a cable, received by the Bureau on May 23rd. Unforeseen difficulties had delayed their arrival in India until early in May, but they were speedily flown over the Himalayas so that they can soon start work with the Chinese Expeditionary Force fighting under General Stilwell.

A letter from Lieutenant Adet Lin, the secretary of the Blood Bank, says, "This trip has been quite a record for any traveler or any troop transport. Often we have felt as though we had sailed clear around the earth several times already. Anyway, we have passed through very different temperature zones and have actually crossed the equator eight times!

"It has been a great experience to have this chance to know American officers and men so well. We have grown to like them a lot and think they are good soldiers. Practically all of us have been teaching Chinese to small groups of officers and men. We have found spoken Chinese is really not difficult to learn; some men speak it fairly well now and together we baffle the rest by conversing in Chinese.

"We are soon to disembark and excitement is mounting. We are anxious to get to work, being so late already in coming. This adventure is at an end, but soon we shall have another setting up our work."

SCIENTISTS REINFUSE RED BLOOD CELLS

All blood bank programs may soon be revolutionized by the experiments conducted by Dr. Co Tui, ABMAC Vice President and Associate Professor of Experimental Surgery at New York University, Dr. A. M. Wright of New York University, Dr. F. C. Bartter and Dr. R. B. Holt of the U. S. Public Health Service. By reinjecting the red blood cells from donated blood into the veins of donors the safe interval between donations may be cut from eight weeks to as little as one week.

In preparing plasma the red corpuscles have been wasted. Dr. Co Tui and his colleagues suspended these cells in a solution of dextrose and then reinjected them into the veins of the donors. A group of donors who gave blood every week for 9 to 12 weeks experienced no serious effects. At present 832,000 donors, each giving blood every 8 weeks, are required to furnish 5,000,000 plasma units needed for our armed forces. If, as these experiments indicate, it soon proves safe to take weekly donations, the entire military plasma program could be supported by 120,000 donors.

Reinfusion of red blood cells, in which the hemoglobin is stored, prevents post-donative anemia. It will be of particular value in parts of the world, like Europe and China, where prevalent malnutrition would otherwise severely limit the number of donors. ABMAC's Chinese Blood Bank is expected to employ this new technique.

Abmac Bulletin

AMERICAN BUREAU FOR MEDICAL AID TO CHINA
1790 Broadway - New York 19, N.Y.

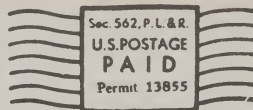
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VOL. VI, Nos. 7-8

"HUMANITY

ABOVE ALL"

JULY-AUGUST 1944

BLOOD BANK OPENS IN KUNMING

General Ma, representative of China's Ministry of War, was the first donor to the Chinese Blood Bank which began its operations in Kunming on July 12th. The Commander of the 5th Group Army, Gen. Tu Li-ming, was another first day donor. More than 20,000 soldiers, students and college professors have registered as donors.

The value of the bank to Chinese soldiers fighting under General Stilwell is attested by a recent letter from Colonel Armstrong, Deputy Surgeon of the China-Burma-India Theater of Operations.

"We had been looking forward for several months to the arrival of the Bank and fortunately its coming coincides with the outbreak of more active operations in China. The plasma which arrived with the unit equipment was immediately placed at the disposal of the combat troops.

"The actual operation of the Bank will be under the supervision of the Chinese Surgeon General, aided by the Director General of the National Health Administration. The Chinese Red Cross is assisting in the obtaining of donors. Civic organizations are giving the Bank their full support. The local representative of the Ministry of War has requested permission to be the first donor. All of this assures the success of the Blood Bank, and its contribution to the war effort in China will be immeasurable.

"Both the Chinese and the Americans in this theater join in sincere thanks to your organization for this contribution to humanity in general and to the Chinese soldier in particular.



GENERAL ROOSEVELT DIES IN FRANCE

With sorrow ABMAC learned of the death of Brig. General Theodore Roosevelt, Jr. who served as its National Chairman from 1940 to April, 1941, when he was called to active military duty. It was in large measure due to his guidance that ABMAC was successful in gaining widespread support from the American people for its program to aid the Chinese army.

During the present war Gen. Roosevelt served on all the western fronts: Africa, Sicily, Italy and Normandy, where he died in his tent on July 12th after a heart attack. He was renowned throughout the army for his complete disregard of danger.

(continued on page 5)

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DO YOU UNDERSTAND CHINA?

For a true understanding of China the American people must lay hold of at least three fundamental facts about China.

The most important fact is that China is still in the midst of the greatest revolution in her history. Her traditional mode of life has been shaken to its foundations--from a loosely sprawling empire into a close-knit national unit; from a semi-colonial status to that of a free and independent republic; from an autocracy of several thousand years' standing into a democratic, representative government; from a poverty-stricken, industrially backward country to a well-organized and equitable society; from a self-satisfied isolation to a leading member of the family of nations. This revolutionary process must necessarily be accompanied by strife, confusion and pain.

The second important fact is that China will be a democracy. Perhaps she will not exactly copy the American Constitution word for word, but China will be a democracy nonetheless. Democracy is a plant of slow growth. It must take root and adjust itself to native air and environment. China is at war, desperate war. Because of the war we have been compelled, and we are prepared, to forego some of the blessings of liberty. But our supreme task is clear: we must win the war and drive out the invaders. If we cannot do that there will be no democracy for us anyhow. We have faith in our national leaders; we don't doubt the democratic trend all over the world. China's future

is with the democracies.

The third fact is that China will most likely be America's most important partner in the peace system. At the end of the war, America will possess the greatest industrial power, capable of supplying all the things China needs for rebuilding and industrialization. For decades to come China will be America's greatest natural market. Culturally and socially our post-war contacts will be numerous and intimate. America will send to China, month by month, hundreds of engineers, technicians, professors, and tourists. They will bring to China their scientific knowledge and skill, American political and social ideas, and American culture. I venture to hope that they will bring back to America, not only many beautiful objects of art, but also a true understanding of Chinese culture and the Chinese way of life. When the war is over, thousands of Chinese will come to study firsthand not only science and technology, but also the spirit and the social ideas which have made this the greatest and most powerful nation in the world.

- C. L. Hsia -

Director of the Chinese News Service

AMERICA CAN AID CHINESE SCIENTISTS

In China's universities scientists are engaged in research important both to the war effort and to the progress of medicine. A group at Tsinghua, working in the field of nutrition, has discovered a new source of Vitamin C suitable for the Chinese diet. Other groups are searching for a more satisfactory anti-malaria drug than quinine or atabrine. A native herb has been discovered whose high activity promises good results if its toxicity can be eliminated. At the Peiping Academy of Science research in optics has been undertaken, and microscopes are manufactured. Experiments with plastics, soybeans, resistance seeds and other materials are being carried on.

This work is done, Gen. Robert Lim told ABMAC directors, in poorly-equipped laboratories by undernourished workers. Financial support is needed to enable these men to keep the light of science burning.



*Public Health Nurses, Midwives and Sanitary Inspectors Graduate from
Kweiyang Public Health Personnel Training Institute*

HEALTH STATION SERVES KWEI-CHU HSIEN

Kwei-chu Hsien opened its new health station on January 16, 1944. It includes a 25-bed hospital, operating and delivery rooms, clinic, laboratories and offices.

Magistrate Wu, thanking ABMAC for the assistance it extends to the Hsien Health Service, wrote, "This station will be made use of not only for the service of our people in promoting public health, but as a public health demonstration and teaching center for medical institutions. The bond of friendship and goodwill nurtured by this gift will open fresh channels for mutual cooperation in the days to come.

Kwei-chu Hsien had little contact with modern medicine prior to 1939 when the public health service was started. It consists of the central station, two branches and two sub-stations. Due to the scarcity of medical personnel the work is limited to a radius of five kilometers around the station but will gradually be extended.

The bulk of medical work consists of minor surgical conditions handled in the out-patient clinic where 6,726 patients were treated in 1943. Mobile clinics cared for 2,650 patients, 60 were hospitalized and 254 were visited in their own homes.

Complete maternal and child health care is provided. This service reaches only the upper and middle classes; the peasants, too shy to come to the station, deliver their own babies, or are attended by unqualified midwives. Only time and a greatly enlarged staff of trained midwives can remedy this situation.

Prevention of epidemics is an important phase of the work. Vaccinations against smallpox and anti-cholera inoculations are given, but during 1943 less than 10% of the population received such immunization. Due to lack of personnel and funds, sanitation work has been limited to the town. Street cleaning and disposal of garbage are enforced by sanitary inspectors. The food stalls, restaurants, barber shops and latrines are inspected regularly and forced to close if unsanitary conditions continue. The water supply from the rivers has been fairly satisfactory, but when cholera broke out in nearby Kweiyang the water was chlorinated with bleaching powder.

A school hygiene service embraces students from the kindergarten to university. Complete physical examinations are given

(continued on page 7)

PROFILE



One of the youngest of China's important government officials is Dr. Pao-zan King, who became Director General of the National Health Administration in 1940 at the age of 47. Dr. King, who is Chairman of the ABMAC China Committee, studied medicine in Japan and did graduate work at Johns Hopkins, receiving a Certificate of Public Health in 1927. He is the author of an exhaustive report on "Public Health Administration in the United States."

The National Health Administration, to which is entrusted the gigantic task of safeguarding civilian health, is hampered by a comparatively small budget. Under Dr. King's able leadership, however, it has carried on a successful program of epidemic prevention. Progress has also been made in extending public health services to the peasants and workers on whom, in large measure, depends the success of China's war effort.

A modest man, Dr. King lives with his wife and four children in an apartment attached to his offices at Hsin-Chiao, suburb of Chungking. The NEA is one of the few government agencies to provide living accommodations for its staff. Dr. King finds that living side by side with his fellow workers promotes harmony and efficiency in the important task which they must carry on together.

BRANCH SCHOOL EVACUATES TUNG-AN

The advance of Japanese troops in Hunan has forced the 5th Branch Emergency Medical Service Training Schools to evacuate its quarters in Tung-an, a small town midway along the Hengyang-Kweilin section of the Hunan-Kwangsi Railway. The school, which receives financial assistance from ABMAC, opened early in 1943 to train medical personnel and supervise the medical technical work for three war areas - the 9th, 7th and 4th. Until the Japanese thrust has been repelled the school will operate in the town of Tushan, according to a cable recently received by Lt. Gen. Robert Lim at the headquarters of ABMAC.

GENERAL ROOSEVELT DIES IN FRANCE

(continued from page 1)

The ABMAC Executive Committee unanimously adopted the following resolution:

WHEREAS Theodore Roosevelt, Jr., statesman, naturalist, author, explorer, humanitarian, gallant gentleman and valiant general died in the service of his country;

WHEREAS at a time when the cause of China was still an uncertain issue in the United States he headed the movement to send aid to China;

WHEREAS the sincerity and depth of his friendship for China were unexcelled, and his timely emergence in China's behalf brought aid to suffering millions and heightened the morale of a sorely beset people; and

WHEREAS with devotion and untiring interest he constantly labored to further the cause for which the ABMAC stands, be it

RESOLVED, that the Board of Directors of the American Bureau for Medical Aid to China record their profound sorrow on the occasion of his death in the minutes of this our meeting, and be it further

RESOLVED, that a copy of this resolution be sent to his loved ones.

PROBLEMS OF NUTRITION AND DIETARY REQUIREMENTS

by

J. Heng Liu, M.D. and C. K. Chu, M.D.

China, a vast country composed of people of widely differing anthropological characters, religions, habits and customs, living in varied climates, cannot be treated as a single unit when studying problems of food consumption. But one general statement can be made: the large majority of the population, even under pre-war conditions, have suffered from insufficient food. The most important reason for this is the low purchasing power of most of the people. When the average yearly income per person before the war was as low 40-50 Chinese dollars (U.S. \$13-16) the purchase of an adequate amount of food becomes indeed impossible.

The inevitable consequences are general undernourishment, prevalence of deficiency diseases, lowered resistance against infections and reduced expectation of life.

Most dietary studies in China were made on relatively small groups of the population in certain localized regions and they are not truly representative of large sections of the country. Nevertheless, from these limited studies certain general conclusions may be drawn.

Chinese diets are largely vegetarian and deficient in animal proteins, minerals and vitamins. Cereals contribute more than 80 per cent of the total energy intake. The staple food is rice in the South and wheat, millet, maize and soybean in the North. Fresh vegetables are of great importance in all Chinese diets, but the supply is often insufficient and poorly distributed.

Available data shows that the caloric value, while fairly adequate in pre-war days, has dropped considerably in wartime, and in both instances is derived up to 80 per cent and over from cereals. The figures for pre-war protein consumption appear adequate, but this is derived almost entirely from vegetable sources and consequently does not have very high biological value.

Surveys and research must be undertaken on a much larger scale before China's nutritional problems can be solved. It would be folly to try, on the basis of the present available knowledge, to legislate as to what and how much every Chinese should eat. Economic resources, distribution facilities, climatic factors, local customs and habits, all have to be considered before any advice can be given. This does not mean, however, that we should not immediately proceed with the solution of urgent problems such as relief of hunger and eradication of deficiency diseases.

Chinese Government health authorities are considering the advisability of adopting a Basis of Requirements, which would call for the following quantities of food annually.



Planning Victory Garden
National Institute
of Health

	Piculs (110 pounds)
Mixed cereals	1,259,355,000
Vegetables	1,265,865,000
Fruits	281,830,000
Soybeans	123,742,950
Vegetable oils	88,032,000
Peanuts	29,365,000
Meat, fish, liver	217,795,000
Milk Powder	21,322,500
Eggs	70,627,500,000 pieces

Estimates of agricultural experts indicate that there will be no difficulty in meeting these food requirements in the post-war period.

It is hoped that China will develop certain food industries along scientific lines after the war. Meat and poultry must be produced in larger quantities, and means for distribution and refrigeration provided. Canning and modern methods of dehydration should be used. Except in large cities and in parts of Mongolia, Kokonor, Sinkiang and Thibet, the Chinese must get along without fresh milk for some years due to the dangers of distributing such a perishable commodity. Evaporated milk and milk powders will have to be imported or produced in quantity, particularly for growing infants and children.

(Abstract of Article in Vol. 61, No. 2
of the Chinese Medical Journal)

中國衛生署工作實施概況

查衛生署係直接隸屬行政院之機關，為全國醫葯衛生之首腦部，其職掌全國省市縣之醫葯衛生行政單位，再由各該單位所組成之各部門，如衛生教育婦嬰衛生、學校衛生環境衛生及鄉村衛生等，逐次推廣，使全國民衆體格日漸強健，而達於康樂之境。按該署本身組織之主要部份為總務處、醫政處、保健處、防疫處、麻酔處、葯品管理委員會及生命統計等，其直接屬於該署管理範圍之內，房機構者計有中央衛生實驗院、中央防疫處、西北防疫處、中央醫院、公路衛生站、防疫站、衛生人員訓練所等二百餘單位，工作開展之效能實為驚異，惟自從一九四一年十月自太平洋戰事爆發後，中國之處

境被敵人封鎖，外來資源斷絕，國內製造之若干葯品、器材，為數用於廣大範圍之全面戰爭，嗣後雖有少量之若干空運，亦未能應此供，求是以對於救護工作，案案堅苦備嘗，同時各防疫站工作緊張，情形，實難言喻。如防疫注射、滅蚤運動、衛生宣傳、巡迴診療、戰地服務及其他在中國普遍流行之瘧疾、痢疾、等腸胃病及皮膚病，均以全國軍民在戰時流動性過大，根治之範圍影響至鉅，但其他之固定衛生醫葯單位工作之推動，所獲之效果，均較平時倍增，此深為吾人所感慰者也。以上所述係中國衛生署戰時衛生工作之梗概，僅舉其要點，聊供讀者告焉。

HEALTH STATION SERVES KWEI-CHU HSIEN

(continued from page 3)

and records of defects kept as a basis for future correction. Trachoma, scabies and pediculosis capitis, the most common ailments, are treated at comparatively low cost, and students are vaccinated. In the schools regular classes, held by public health nurses, inculcate health habits by means of drills, inspections and lectures.

Verbal health education is carried on in maternity and child health clinics and in the out-patient and mobile clinics of the central station. Lectures on elementary health principles are delivered to government officials, who are studying at the Administrative Personnel Training Institute of the Hsien, so that they will be able to cooperate intelligently with the health officials in their districts.

Public Health Workers Trained

Field training in public health is provided for medical, nursing and midwifery students at Kweiyang and Hsiangya Medical Colleges and the Provincial Public Health Personnel Training Institute. The courses last from two to four weeks, and students are required to rotate in the different services, observe the work and submit detailed reports.

A three weeks' course is given to the helpers who are in charge of public health work in the paos-boroughs of 100 families. They are taught to treat simple wounds, to give vaccinations and to report serious cases to the central station. Before they return to their paos each one is provided with a box containing a few simple, standard medications.

Health centers have been established in 783 Hsiens, comprising two-thirds of Free China. Although varying in efficiency according to the funds and trained personnel available, they follow the general pattern of the Kwei-Chu Hsien Station. Running expenses are provided by the hsien governments, but special subsidies and technical assistance are furnished by the National Health Administration, to which ABMAC sends funds and equipment.

MOBILE UNITS BRING HEALTH TO CHINA

Mobile medical units have largely taken the place of the old style base hospitals which accommodated thousands of casualties. Warfare waged over vast expanses of territory calls for compact medical units which move quickly as the sphere of military action shifts.

China also makes good use of the mobile unit in the field of public health. By this means medical attention has been extended to inhabitants of sparsely settled regions. When Sikong was admitted to the Republic in 1939, modern medical facilities were unknown, and smallpox, trachoma, tuberculosis and leprosy were widespread. Mobile units are now employed there, going by mule or donkey from one population center to another. It is hoped that they will lay the foundation for a permanent health organization in that province.

Mobile units supplement the work of the health stations on China's main highways. Each station has two units to enlarge its sphere of action. These units, speedily dispatched to any point where an epidemic breaks out, have prevented the spread of plague, typhus and cholera. Each unit is made up of two doctors, four nurses, four dressers, a sanitary inspector and a clerk, and is capable of breaking up into two sub-units when conditions necessitate.

By means of the mobile unit China has spread her limited medical personnel and equipment over a vast territory to reach the greatest possible number of people.

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AUTOMOBILE PARTS FURNISH STEEL FOR HOSPITAL EQUIPMENT

Broken automobile parts are transformed into scalpels, forceps, sterilizing drums and other hospital equipment at the instruments factory of the Northwest Epidemic Prevention Bureau in Lanchow. Hypodermic needles are made out of old bicycle spokes.

Large quantities of vaccines, sera and antitoxins are manufactured by the Bureau for use in the control and prevention of epidemics throughout the Northwest. Drugs and chemicals are also made from the materia medica, which is widely distributed in this section of China. Ephedrine is produced in comparatively pure crystals from ephedra, and boric acid is obtained from borax. From the local deposits of Glaubers salt sodium sulphate is made, and relatively pure sodium chloride is prepared from native crude salt. A variety of tinctures, powders and ampoules, are manufactured for the State Northwest Hospital and for the Health stations along the National Northwest Highway. The Government has appropriated NC\$5,000,000 for an independent pharmaceutical factory to be attached to the Bureau for large-scale production of drugs, chemicals, vitamins and gauze from available native materials.

All vaccine and serum bottles, flasks and test tubes used at the Bureau are made at its own glass factory. Crude borax, sodium carbonate, nitrates, silica, lime and manganese are available in this region for use in making glass.

AMERICAN CLUB WOMEN RENEW AID TO CHINA'S NURSES

The National Federation of Business & Professional Womens' Clubs has contributed \$22,350 through ABMAC to aid nursing education in China. At its annual convention held in New York this July, the Federation voted to extend financial assistance to the newly established Army Nursing School. After an address by General Lim a special collection raised \$500 for China's nurses.

The American Federation of Seroptimists Clubs reached its original goal of \$10,000 towards the support of China's program of training nurses. A check to complete this sum was presented to General Lim at a reception held by the New York Club. At the annual convention in St. Louis during July the Seroptimists pledged their continued assistance to China's nursing program.

PENICILLIN FOR CHINA'S ARMY

Penicillin is now available for treating army casualties in the Honan-Hunan war areas. ABMAC has secured the release of 100,000,000 units for the month of August, and additional quantities of the precious drug are assured to China in the immediate future.

Surgeon General Hsu Hsi-lin is setting up a system to control the issue of the drug to competent clinicians, similar to the procedure adopted in this country.

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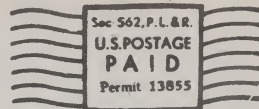
AMERICAN BUREAU FOR MEDICAL AID TO CHINA
1790 Broadway - New York 19, N.Y.

VOL. VI, Nos. 7-8 July-August 1944

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VOL. VI, Nos. 9-10

"HUMANITY

ABOVE ALL"

SEPTEMBER-OCTOBER 1944

BLOOD BANK GOES TO ARMY CAMPS

To meet the great need for plasma at the Yunnan front the Chinese Blood Bank has organized a mobile unit. In the mornings several staff members pile their equipment into an old ambulance and go to one of the army camps near Kunming. The donors' cots are set up in an abandoned temple, a farmhouse or an open courtyard.

Dr. Helena Wong usually succeeds in persuading the commanding officer to donate first to encourage his men. If he refuses to cooperate the soldiers become frightened. Usually it is possible to overcome their nervousness by explaining why they are asked to give blood. To most of these men the proposal that they give blood to save the lives of wounded comrades is a new and revolutionary idea. On the whole, they are willing to give their blood and prove good donors, experiencing no unpleasant reactions.

General Tu, Commander of the Fifth Army, asked that blood be collected from several hundred soldiers on each trip. However, the staff of the blood bank is not large enough to handle such numbers, nor do they have sufficient bottles, tubing, needles or other equipment for mass collection and processing. During the first week that it went to the army camps the mobile unit collected about 240 bottles of blood, which it took back to Kunming to process into plasma.

Meanwhile the rest of the team remains in Kunming to take care of civilian donors who come to the blood bank at the Kun Hwa Hospital. Students from the Southwestern University have been the most enthusiastic

(Continued on Page 5)



*The Blood Bank Staff at Entrance
to their Kunming Offices*

STILWELL SAYS BLOOD BANK SAVES LIVES

The following letter from General Joseph Stilwell was received by Dr. Donald D. Van Slyke, ABMAC President, on October 3rd.

"I am very pleased that Colonel Williams was able to deliver my message regarding the Chinese Blood Bank which has been extending a grand service to the brave and tenacious Chinese soldiers in the Yoke Forces. You can rest assured that many soldiers have been saved by the fine work of your organization. Everything will be done to keep this humanitarian project a powerful weapon which will long be remembered."

Abmac Bulletin

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1790 BROAD AV., NEW YORK 19, N.Y.
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BETH BLOCK

MEDICAL CARE FOR CHINESE ARMY

To understand the medical situation in the Chinese Army one must realize that China in 1937 was not unlike the United States during the Civil War. Industries, communications, disease conditions, the development of hospital and of the medical service of the Army were very much as they were in this country in 1865.

About one-third of the doctors in Free China are serving the Armed Forces, with one doctor to 5,000 men. Compare that with the United States Army which has one doctor to about 150 men! To concentrate these qualified men where they could be of the greatest use, physicians and surgeons were placed in strategic field and base hospitals, or in mobile medical and operating units. They attend to the cases that are evacuated to the rear by the medical units with the combat troops.

As our army expanded, medical units were organized to attend to the needs of approximately 8,000,000 troops. They were staffed with unqualified personnel, trained to give a minimum level of medical service with emphasis on the prevention of disease. Field sanitation and hygiene were introduced, gradually becoming functions that are discharged by the troops themselves.

Programs of work were based on an epidemiological, rather than a pathological, basis. Programs for the control of mosquito-borne disease, water-borne disease, contact infection, diseases carried by body vermin, and so on, formed the main basis of their working routine day by day.

To extend the concept of prevention, surgical first aid was taught as dealing with prevention of death by early collection of casualties and their evacuation to the rear; prevention of pain by adequate morphinization when needed; prevention of infection by reducing the amount of unnecessary meddling with and washing of wounds at the earliest phase; and prevention of deformity by immobilizing fractures and large wounds.

Treatment of disease was handled from a group rather than an individual standpoint. We had to treat the diseases of regiments and divisions rather than individual cases. We could only hope to train the unqualified men in the forward echelon of the medical service to deal with a dozen or so diseases causing the majority of sick casualties; such diseases as malaria, dysentery, enteritis, common respiratory conditions, typhus and relapsing fever. These men could be trained to recognize the majority of cases by mass or comparative diagnosis, seeing large numbers daily in their dispensaries, and they could treat the majority of these cases by standard methods.

- Lt. General Robert K. S. Lim
Chinese Army Medical Administration

PAUL SMITH LEADS MARINE PLATOON AT GUAM

ABMAC salutes its fighting director, Paul Smith, who was interviewed by a United Press correspondent in Guam this summer. At that time his platoon of Marines had existed for 96 hours on a handful of dry rations because the terrain on which they were attacking the Japanese was so rugged that they could not carry packs.

Resigning his commission as lieutenant commander in the Navy to enlist in the Marines as a private, Paul Smith has already been promoted to second lieutenant. This is another proof of his natural qualities of leadership which were so amply displayed in running the fabulously successful "Bowl of Rice" parties in San Francisco, which raised more than \$250,000 for China within a period of three years.

AMERICAN ARMY OFFICER REPORTS ON THE NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF HEALTH

Major John Tripp has been assigned by our State Department to assist China's National Health Administration to standardize production of vaccines and sera. Laboratory equipment for his work was purchased by ABMAC and sent to China. Major Tripp writes us:

"I've been at the National Institute of Health for almost two months. What is more surprising is that all the supplies carried as personal baggage are also here. The remainder of the supplies, excepting the steam engine, left India six days ago and have probably been in China for five days. I am going with a truck to escort those supplies the rest of the way.

"Before leaving New York I agreed to report to you anything bearing on your program. The following are my personal opinions and have not been discussed with the State Department or the Army as part of ABMAC's program.

"First, I'd like to tell you about the microfilm problem. The microfilm is well catalogued and in continuous use. Some read with dissecting microscopes, others use the handreaders you provided. Both schemes are outrages against the human eye. The reader is better than nothing, but that is all that can be said for it as an aid to reading or study. It is very useful for examining film, for titles, cutting etc. It is unfair to the Chinese to tantalize them with current literature and not do the whole job by also providing adequate readers that can be used with kerosene, carbide or some other available light source.

"Carbide is available for acetylene production at relatively low cost. Perhaps a small generator such as was formerly used on automobiles can be obtained to furnish acetylene to a small gas light of the type

used in farm homes with "bottled gas". The use of such a combination might work in the projectors already on the market. It would be more compact and less apt to break than an Aladdin lamp illuminated one.

"However, an Aladdin lamp can be used. I've combined a #5 Klim milk can, a coffee tin, my extra shaving mirror and some wire from a shipping crate with a projector and an Aladdin lamp. This creation looks even worse than it sounds. It is awkward and at times resists adjustment. But it works! I'm practically begging you to see what you can do about getting a practical microfilm reader here as soon as possible.



*Research Laboratories at
National Institute of Health*

"This is my complaint and not the complaint of the Chinese. They regularly and patiently ruin their eyes to read the journals and either copy or abstract the important articles. Once a month the articles and abstracts are mimeographed and copies (1000) distributed to other institutions. The whole microfilm project is so well organized and planned that it deserves to be made more nearly perfect. The project is well received in this institution and is rendering valuable service. I visited one other microfilm library and was impressed with its organization and usefulness. You should be proud of your part in this worthwhile project.

"A very comprehensive and well planned series of training courses are just getting under way. It certainly is fun to have even a small part

in such a well organized affair. I wish some of you could be here for a while and live under present conditions. Then you would really appreciate how important your work is. These people are really workers and if given half a chance to use their talents will accomplish much. Some of

(Continued on Page 8)

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 八月廿

MINISTRY OF WAR
CHUNGKING, CHINA

August 13, 1944

Dr. Lin Yutang
 American Bureau for
 Medical Aid to China
 1790 Broadway
 New York, New York

Dear Dr. Lin:

I acknowledge with thanks your letter of June 19, 1944, the contents of which is duly noted.

I appreciate very much Dr. K. S. Lim's great service to his country. I expect to have the report of his visit in America upon his return to Chungking.

With best regards,

Yours sincerely,

HO YING CHIN

GENERAL LIM REACHES KUNMING

A cable announcing Lt. General Lim's arrival in Kunming was received by ABMAC on October 3rd. During his five months stay in the United States the General made a tour of inspection of military medical training centers throughout this country, and he will report to the Surgeon General of the Chinese Army Medical Administration on methods being used here. Some of the training films used by our armed forces were taken back by General Lim to assist in preparing vast numbers of medical personnel for China's Army.

Medical supplies purchased by ABMAC for the army were taken to China by General Lim. Included were 100,000,000 units of penicillin, sulfadiazine tablets and, for experimental purposes, a small amount of D. D. T. powder, the new insecticide which our army has found effective in the control of insect-borne diseases.

ABMAC LOOKS FOR PRACTICAL MICROFILM READER

The letter from Major John Tripp, which appears on Page 3, contains both good news and bad. It is encouraging to learn that the microfilmed medical books and journals that ABMAC sends regularly to China are being put to such excellent use. It is a disappointment to hear that scientific workers, already confronted with so many difficulties, must endanger their eyesight and waste valuable time reading the films by means of dissecting microscopes or monocular handreaders, intended only for examining films and locating some particular section.

ABMAC has sent 56 microfilm projectors to China and many of them are now in use. In certain places, like the National Institute of Health, the electric current is inadequate to operate this type of projector. ABMAC's Purchasing Department is, therefore, following Major Tripp's suggestion and scouring the market for a reader that can be used with kerosene or acetylene. We hope that one can soon be sent to the National Institute of Health so that the research workers there can obtain the full value from their microfilm library.

MODERN MEDICINE REACHES INTERIOR OF CHINA

In an isolated mountainous district of Free China there is a newly established health center under the supervision of the National Health Administration. Its staff consists of a male public health nurse, a midwife and an attendant, who preach the modern gospel of health in the clinic, the school and the neighboring homes.

One day when both the midwife and the nurse were absent from the center, there came an urgent call for help. A woman had been in labor for four days before her family decided, as a last resort, to call the health center. The youthful attendant, ascertaining that it was a breech presentation, with difficulty convinced the family that the woman must be taken to an emergency hospital. Four men carried the patient in a sedan chair, while the attendant followed on horseback.

It was six o'clock on a dark evening when they set out, guarded by twelve men armed with pistols. The road was so rough and hilly that the rickety sedan chair broke down and a new one had to be improvised. It was almost dawn when the little procession completed their 20 kilometer journey, reaching the hospital too late to save the child but just in time for modern medicine to save the life of the mother and restore her to health.

WOODEN CRATES FURNISH BLOOD BANK

In China supplies of all kinds are so scarce that nothing can be thrown away. The Blood Bank staff learned this lesson quickly.

With the aid of two carpenters the wooden crates in which all the equipment was packed were turned into the following useful objects: a cart for blood bottles, shelves, cabinets, tables, stools, ladders, stands, boxes and frames for window screens. The excelsior that had cushioned the glassware on its long journey to China has been used to stuff the mattresses on the donors' beds.

BLOOD BANK GOES TO ARMY CAMPS

(Continued from Page 1)

donors, many having already volunteered to make a second donation. One of the first volunteer donors was C. H. Wang, a former resident of New York and ABMAC's first treasurer.

Three Red Cross nurses and one medical interne were added to the staff in Kunming. The bank is under the supervision of the Surgeon General and is officially known as the "Chun-I-Shu Blood Bank", Chun-I-Shu being Chinese for Army Medical Administration.

Several problems must be solved before the bank can function at its highest efficiency. The Kunming electric current is too weak and intermittent to operate some of the machinery. This includes the dehydrators, making it necessary to send the plasma to the front as a liquid instead of in the more convenient form of dried powder. There is no running water. Dr. Yi, the director, writes that he has had to improvise new methods for collecting blood and processing plasma.

Lt. General Robert Lim, ABMAC's Advisor, visited the bank while in Kunming. ABMAC received a cable from him stating that the operating difficulties are being ironed out and the bank is constantly enlarging its volume of work.



*Adet Lin Tests Hemoglobin Of First Donor
General Ma, Representative of Ministry of War*

PROFILE

Dr. Walter B. Cannon, distinguished member of ABMAC's Board of Directors, is world-renowned as scientist, teacher and humanitarian.

From all parts of the world advanced students have come to Harvard to work under Dr. Cannon who was Professor of Physiology from 1906 to 1943. Many of these former students fill chairs of physiology in universities here and abroad. Having resigned from the faculty in the past year, Dr. Cannon is now engaged in important research work at the Harvard Biological Laboratories.



Dr. Walter B. Cannon

At various times Dr. Cannon has held visiting professorships in England, France and China. At the Peiping Union Medical College in 1935 he worked in the laboratory of Dr. Robert Lim. A lasting friendship developed, and Dr. Cannon was deeply impressed by the scientific attainments of his Chinese colleague.

Dr. Cannon's wife is well-known as a novelist and writer for leading periodicals. Their oldest daughter is the wife of John Fairbanks, noted Sinologist, and she holds a post in the Cultural Relations Division of the U. S. State Department.

Ardent mountain climbers in former days, the Cannons were first to scale the peak in Glacier National Park which bears their name. Now they pass restful summers in New Hampshire where Dr. Cannon indulges his hobby of making furniture.

Scientific societies in all parts of the world have bestowed their highest honors on Dr. Cannon, who was decorated Companion of the Bath by the British Government. He is proudest, however, of a six-inch strip of blue ribbon won at a physicians' art exhibit by his sculptured delineation of the features of his youngest daughter.

NURSING PROGRAM CALLS FOR BETTER SCHOOLS

Five private nursing schools, selected by the Nurses Association of China, receive aid from ABMAC to turn out more and better qualified nurses. Here are some specific ways in which each of the schools used its \$1,500 subsidy last year.

Kwang Jen, until recently the only nursing school in the Northwest, has opened a fully equipped diet kitchen where students receive training in dietetics and in the actual preparation of special diets. It also equipped a nursing demonstration room, a library and a study room.

The heavy bombings of Chungking in 1941 did severe damage to the buildings of Kwan Jen Nursing School. The director writes: "The ABMAC donation enabled us to carry on our work more efficiently and conveniently. A bridge was built between the two ruined parts which enabled us to use the other part as a very nice classroom. The first floor of the building which includes a chapel, a sitting room, several classrooms and offices was repaired and whitewashed. The need for more teachers, teaching materials, uniforms for students, books, etc. is still great."

Students Practise Midwifery

An ante-natal clinic for poor patients, established by Jen Chi School in Chengtu, permits graduate students to practise midwifery under expert supervision. Equipment for the dietary and science laboratories was also purchased.

Hsiang Ya used part of its ABMAC subsidy to repair buildings damaged by landslides and floods. Laboratory instruments and chemicals were purchased and teaching equipment improved. The director writes: "As we cannot get up-to-date new textbooks we have to compile our own lectures and mimeograph them for the students. So we bought paper and oil for this use."

Twenty double decker beds were built to accommodate new students at Jen Chi School in Chungking. The remainder of the ABMAC grant paid the salary of a full time instructor of practical nursing.

UNITED STATES FIGHTS TROPICAL DISEASES

America's program for preparing experts to combat the spread of tropical diseases was described by Dr. Henry E. Meleney in a recent broadcast. Following are extracts from Dr. Meleney's speech which was short-waved to foreign countries by the Office of War Information.

"Army and Naval medical schools have developed excellent courses in tropical medicine and have given both academic and practical training to hundreds of medical officers and enlisted personnel. The Association of American Medical Colleges has established a program for training medical school instructors. They attend intensive courses in the United States and also go to tropical America for practical experience. Centers have been established for the distribution of parasitologic and pathologic specimens used in teaching. Medical schools have increased the time devoted to tropical medicine. State and city health departments are training personnel in the epidemiology and diagnosis of tropical diseases.

"A tremendous amount of research is being carried on, and several excellent new textbooks on tropical medicine and parasitology have been published. Medical journals and local medical societies are being used to familiarize the medical profession with tropical diseases. Many medical and sanitary officers and enlisted men are gaining first-hand knowledge in tropical areas.

Offers Help to Invaded Countries

"This knowledge will help win the war and protect the United States from the importation of tropical disease in returning military personnel. It will contribute to the reestablishment of health in invaded countries and assist them in solving their health problems as soon as they are released from the bondage of the invaders.

"I speak particularly of China because of several years of residence there and because of my close association with the American Bureau for Medical Aid to China. China has suffered for decades, probably

for centuries, from malaria, cholera, typhus and plague. These have all increased during the Japanese aggression, despite the excellent public health program of the Chinese Government. China will need the assistance of the United States and other friendly nations, as soon as lines of communication are reopened, in furnishing expert personnel, supplies and equipment to restore its health program in liberated areas and extend it throughout the country.

"China has shown the true spirit of world cooperation in announcing that she is ready to provide relief materials for other parts of the world. China can furnish drugs such as ephedrin and certain mineral products found nowhere else.

"Italy, Greece and the Balkan countries have serious problems in malaria, dysentery and typhus which American experts and supplies can help overcome. In Africa, the Pacific Islands and other parts of the tropics, new fields for studying and controlling diseases should be opened up.

"By making the fullest use of the tremendous activity in tropical medicine generated by the war, the United States can contribute largely to the establishment of conditions favorable to a durable peace. Active international cooperation in the improvement of health in regions of the world which have long suffered under the burden of preventable diseases will help in maintaining good will among the peoples of the world."

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ABMAC friends in the metropolitan area will be happy to learn that the popular Chinese good will dinners will be resumed on November 8th. Thereafter they will be held the second Wednesday of every month through May at the Port Arthur Restaurant at 7 Mott Street, New York City.

The dinners are arranged by a committee of volunteers, headed by Rosemary Kelly. They furnish an opportunity for friends of China to get together in congenial surroundings, feast on delicious Chinese food, and hear from speakers with an intimate knowledge of present conditions in China. Here is a chance to entertain your friends in a unique manner and, at the same time, create a better understanding of China's problems.

Owing to the shortage of help and the difficulty in obtaining authentic Chinese food, the restaurant requires that reservations be received two days in advance of the date of each dinner. For this reason the committee asks that all reservations be in the ABMAC office before 5 P.M. on the Monday preceding the dinner. Tables accommodate eight people, and the price is \$2.25 each, including tip. Checks should accompany reservations.

Send your name at once to the Dinner Committee, at ABMAC headquarters, if you wish to receive a postal card in advance of each dinner, specifying the exact date and the name of the guest speaker.

the things will probably be done differently than we might but who is to say what is right?

"There is no doubt in my mind regarding the ultimate destiny of this organization, but it is undergoing "trial by fire" at the moment. Their economic situation is making it next to impossible to keep body and soul together on present salaries. It would be wonderful if someone could devise a way of subsidizing this key personnel. They do not want to quit and are hanging on doggedly, solely by real sacrifice. It is doubly hard since they know that all they have to do is go into private practice and make real money. It is a hard problem to solve, but its importance justifies considerable thought on ways and means.

"I'm having the time of my life with enough work to keep me busy all of my waking hours. It isn't work because I enjoy it so much. Of course, there have been adjustments to be made. I'm really quite isolated even though in the midst of many people. I could really go for a bottle of beer or any one of the many things which we ordinarily take for granted; such as light, running water, ice cream, buttered toast and a radio. All these things are available but at what prices!"

J. T. Tripp, Major
Sanitary Corps

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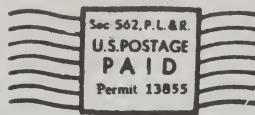
Sept-October 1944

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VOL. VI, Nos. 11-12

"HUMANITY

ABOVE ALL"

NOV.-DEC. 1944

CHINESE MILITARY LEADER LAUDS ABMAC AID

General Shang Chen, head of the Chinese Military Mission to the U. S., was guest-of-honor at a meeting of ABMAC's Board of Directors on October 24th. One of China's most successful and popular military men, he has been decorated by both the American and British Governments. Concerning the development of military medicine in China General Shang said:

"In March 1939 I moved to Tao-yuan in Hunan Province. As the climate there is very damp most of my soldiers had scabies. Because they were in the field for a long time without necessary medical supplies, malaria, dysentery, relapsing fever and typhus were prevalent.

"Dr. Robert Lim, known to all as one of China's most gifted doctors, came to my rescue. He supplied me with a sufficient amount of drugs and injections which were most successful. He sent me a medical group of approximately 90 men, including doctors and nurses, with supplies and all the necessary equipment. These medical men did magnificent service.

"It was also largely due to Dr. Lim's efforts that we were able to obtain medical supplies and equipment from America. Much of the credit is due to you who are present tonight and who have been giving generously of your time and energy to aid China in the medical field.

"As the war progresses to its last and decisive stage fighting will inevitably be more fierce and bitter. There will be a much greater and more urgent demand for medical personnel to attend to the sick and wounded, as well as for increasing



*Lin Yutang, Gen. Shang, Leland Rex Robinson
at ABMAC Board Meeting*

quantities of medical supplies and equipment. You have so unselfishly and freely assisted us in the past that we feel sure we can count on your continued and increasing help, which will do much to strengthen the faith and confidence of our soldiers. This will hasten the date of our complete victory. I wish, therefore, to take this opportunity to express to you the profound gratitude of the Chinese people for the valuable medical aid you have been rendering to China.

Two New Directors Are Elected

Vacancies on the Board of Directors were filled by the election of Dr. Harry B. Van Dyke, Professor of Pharmacology at Columbia University, and K. C. Lee, Director of the Chinese Overseas Banking Corporation.

Abmac Bulletin

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CHINA WILL NEED POSTWAR MEDICAL AID

by Dr. J. Heng Liu

Of all the United Nations, China was the first to fight and to be invaded by the aggressor. Certain provinces are entirely and others partially occupied by the enemy. Medical relief and rehabilitation on a huge scale will be necessary because, after seven or eight years of war, destitution, starvation and epidemics are inevitable.

The Chinese Government is determined to carry out a program of state medicine that will be particularly applicable in China. Even before the war the ratio of doctors to population was 1 to 50,000. Our medical colleges, with only two or three exceptions, have had to be moved thousands of miles to new quarters where, with the small amount of equipment, it is impossible for them to turn out any large numbers of graduates. The army has only a fraction of the graduate doctors it requires. The shortage of manpower in the medical and public health field, while quite an acute problem now, will remain so when any work in Relief and Rehabilitation is started.

Large numbers of new medical and public health institutions will have to be established, with completely new equipment, to provide medical care, carry on preventive work and for training. Included under this category will be medical and dental colleges, training schools for pharmacists, nurses, midwives, sanitary engineers and inspectors, hospitals, dispensaries, laboratories for diagnosis

and for the production of pharmaceuticals and biologicals, sanatoria for tuberculosis, leprosy, addiction to narcotics, etc. While addiction is now entirely controlled in Free China, the enemy has been doing everything possible to make addicts of the entire population in the occupied areas.

In sanitation China has always been far behind the times. It is premature to mention permanent water and sewage systems for the large cities but, wherever epidemic disease control measures require them, the minimum machinery and materials to improve sanitation will have to be provided.

The provision of shelter, clothing and food will prevent exposure and starvation. Deficiency diseases will be a serious problem for a long time to come and will have to be controlled or prevented with the provision of suitable foods and nutrients.

Epidemic and endemic diseases will have to be fought with the appropriate measures that require especially trained personnel. Bacteriologists, malariologists, parasitologists, nutritionists and other specialists will be needed in large numbers.

China is not a country in which medical equipment, instruments, drugs and chemicals are produced. Practically all will have to be imported until the few small factories in Shanghai and other coastal cities can be restored and expanded. Large numbers of pre-fabricated hospital buildings will have to be imported and set up in the liberated areas to take care of the emergency.

In supplying these needs UNRRA can be of the greatest assistance to Chinese health authorities. After supplies, the problem of personnel training seems to be most urgent because the field work entailed in the program will require many times the number available. Unless large numbers of Chinese can be trained immediately China will have to engage many foreign workers who, due to language difficulties and the comparatively poor living conditions, will not be absolutely satisfactory. In this program of training, either in China or abroad, it is hoped the UNRRA will also be of assistance.

(Reprinted from Chinese Medical Journal
Vol. 62, No. 1)

AN AMERICAN LOOKS AT CHINA

by Jean Lyon

It is increasingly difficult to evaluate some of the reports coming out of China of late. Many of them have been suddenly disillusioning to Americans. In part they are to be welcomed. They show that there is more interest in our Far Eastern ally than there ever has been before. But in part they are causing harm. They are making the people who jump from one extreme to another say, in effect: "We might as well forget about China."

Having just returned from China, where I spent nearly six months travelling through four provinces, I feel that we must find a much more accurate yardstick by which to measure these reports. We can work more effectively with China - as we must do if we are to win a lasting victory over Japan - if we understand her better. We should try to find in these reports that which is an honest presentation of facts telling us of China's difficulties, her weaknesses, her strength and the seriousness of her position after seven and a half years of war. At the same time we must guard ourselves against spreading rumors and against making the sort of hasty interpretations of the facts that would give Hirohito a new lease on life.



Jean Lyon Watches Chinese Blood Bank at Work

Before I left for China last February I had known that we were a country ill-informed about China, and quite a bit too sentimental concerning her and too trustful of her miraculous powers of endurance. I did not expect to return to a country where everyone from my vegetable dealer to my Congressman had turned into a China expert able to tell me everything, including the domestic details in the life of the Generalissimo and Madame Chiang. On this subject I found no one in Chungking who spoke with as much authority as did my butcher in New York City.

To sift the facts from enemy-planted rumors is not easy. It is not easy when you are in China, itself, where the facts are scattered over 30 provinces and where the truth must be gathered from several hundred million people. It is even more difficult on this side of the ocean. But I think that those who believe that China must be freed from the Japanese yoke if there is to be a postwar world worth living in can do that sifting for themselves.

In judging the news from China we must remember three things. First, China was not an industrialized country when the Japanese forced her into war. I saw no smokestacks in China the day I flew in. I had to hunt for smokestacks after I got

there. I saw no great masses of war workers marching off to work. I had to go out into the hills and valleys to find the war workers. Secondly, we must remember that China was in the very beginning of her political development into a unified republic when war began. She has had to try to push a program of education, political reformation, and development of civic leadership while putting every ounce of energy into fighting the enemy. In the third place, her communications - railroads, highways, and the vehicles to travel over them - were in the initial stages at the outbreak of the war and were almost entirely undeveloped in the west where she was forced to move the center of her war activity.

(continued on page 7)

A TRIP ON THE BURMA ROAD

by Adet Lin

The Burma Road Construction Bureau at Tu Kuan Chun, which was responsible for building the Burma Road and is in charge of its maintenance and repair, invited the blood bank to collect blood from its staff. On the morning of October 26th, eight members of the bank piled their equipment on an open truck and started on their first ride down the Burma Road. Although the distance is only 68 kilometers the ride took three hours and the passengers arrived covered with dust.

In honor of the occasion the children of the Bureau staff had a holiday, and eight donors' cots were set up in their schoolroom. After lunch the blood bank team went to work with a local nurse to assist them. Donors were registered and examined before entering the clinic. The director of the Bureau gave first, then the guards and employees. Donors poured in with much gaiety and noise after the first one got up from the cot and grinned. He was rushed off to the rest room by a school children's refreshment committee and given a bowl of hot bean milk and eggs.

Children Want to Donate Blood

Employees, workmen and farmers from the village kept the clinic busy all the afternoon. The cots were continuously occupied for five hours. The only break occurred when a platoon of village school boys, aged eight to fourteen, marched into the courtyard, carrying a flag which proclaimed, "Chung Sin School Blood Donation Corps." They lined up in two rows to be examined but were gratefully thanked and rejected. The incident furnished much inspiration and amusement to all.

There were 105 donors that day. In the evening, while the villagers found great delight in seeing the blood bank film, the blood bank group walked into the country. Some ex-New Yorkers were thrilled to find themselves strolling in the moonlight on the Burma Road.

Work continued the next day and the enthusiasm did not diminish. There were 85 actual donors. At 5:30 P.M., with the 190 filled bottles packed with the equipment, the blood bank team bade goodbye to all donors and started back to Kunming.

All donations at Tu Kuan Chun were voluntary. A Blood Donation Committee had gone into action before our arrival. It had posted elaborate signs in the Bureau compound and in the two or three winding streets forming the rest of the village. The villagers were well informed about the procedure and purpose of blood donation.

Common Sense Overcomes Prejudice

Here for the first time Chinese farmers gave blood quite as naturally as educated persons would. From this we can see that the reputed prejudice against blood donation is superficial. Like all prejudices in China, it gives way to common sense.

The Bureau impressed us enormously. A group of families, most of them from the east coast, has set up a community here in the green Yunnan valley, teaching sanitation and other new things to the village. Tu Kuan Chun is a delightful place, with simple white two-storied buildings and renovated Chinese farmhouses. Most of the people were in very good health and their children were lively and happy. Many of the children greeted the blood bank team with shouts of "Ting Hao!" (very good)

On our homeward ride Ruth Derr remarked that she had been constantly reminded of "Lost Horizon". Then I found the word for which I had been groping to describe this community - Shangri-la.

LOS ANGELES CLUBS HONOR MEI-YU CHOW

Col. Mei-yu Chow, Director of the Army Nursing School, was voted the outstanding woman of the year by the Los Angeles Federation of Business & Professional Women's Clubs. At their annual banquet in October an ornamental scroll and a check for \$851 were presented to a cadet nurse, Jacqueline Gee, acting as representative of Miss Chow.



Blood Bank Mobile Unit Sets Up Donors' Clinic in Courtyard of Old Chinese Temple

PLASMA SAVES LIVES IN BATTLE OF TENCHUNG

Major Edwin Owyang of the U. S. Medical Corps told reporters in Kuming that plasma from the Chinese Blood Bank had saved many lives in the battle of Tenchung. Among the wounded who received plasma the death rate had been between one and two per cent.

Plasma from the Chinese Blood Bank was picked up by Y-Force Medical Office, flown to Paoshen and distributed to the American surgical units behind the fighting front. As soon as sufficient plasma is available and Chinese personnel are instructed in its proper use, the plasma will be distributed to first aid stations near the battlefield to be administered immediately after wounds are sustained.

The limited supply of plasma forced doctors to make many difficult choices.

Once Major Owyang had to use his entire reserve to save a patient with a severe head injury leaving none for a fractured leg case suffering from loss of blood. An infusion of boiled creek water kept him alive during the operation, but he remained dangerously weak until a plane brought in more plasma the next morning.

Major Owyang appealed for more donations to the Chinese Blood Bank so that plasma can be used more freely.

There were 1,111 donors during October, all voluntary. Students at Southwestern Associated University were the most enthusiastic donors. Many have given twice, and one girl insisted upon a third donation. "Tears would have come out of her eyes if we hadn't taken her," writes Adet Lin.

NEW ASSOCIATE EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

The services of G. P. Waung, recently appointed Associate Executive Director of ABMAC, have been loaned to the Office of the Council Member for China of the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration. Mr. Waung spends half of each week in New York, directing the work of ABMAC's Purchasing and Shipping Department, and the other half in Washington. In his dual capacity Mr. Waung will be able to coordinate ABMAC purchases with the over-all relief program of UNRRA.

MEDICAL COLLEGES ENROLL EXTRA CLASSES

Full speed ahead for medical education is the order of China's Ministry of Education. New classes must be admitted this spring by 19 of the 24 medical schools in addition to the classes they admitted in the fall. Three of the schools were also instructed to enroll a medical course of secondary grade, which means that they must handle three new classes in one year.

In a recent letter to ABMAC, Dr. Tai, General Secretary of the Commission on Medical Education, wrote: "This order is made in view of the urgent need of medical personnel in this country, although we know very well that the present condition as handicapped by the lack of laboratory facilities and supplies, as well as teaching personnel, will not warrant the existing medical schools to assume such an additional responsibility. Our hope is that the war will be won soon and the problem of lack of laboratory equipment and supplies will be solved. And, in the meantime, we try our best to find ways and means to help the schools in minimizing their difficulties."

Colleges Ask ABMAC Help

To meet the immediate emergency needs of the medical colleges Dr. Tai has asked ABMAC for microscopes, haemacytometers, oil immersion lenses, pipettes and other non-bulky laboratory equipment which can easily be shipped. As usual, ABMAC will do its best to meet these requests.

血庫抵華後之貢獻

昆明十月廿九日雲南日報、軍醫歐陽少校曾於騰衝之役在前方救護傷兵并用軍醫署血庫（即本會所辦之華人血庫）之血漿多次近由前線返昆乃昨今日上午在血庫接見各報記者據稱前線需用血漿甚多且急中國士兵因體質較美兵為差故流血過多即不能再行支持極需血漿救濟然在前方所得血漿之數較之需用之數相差甚大故每以冷開水代之因蒸溜之設備亦缺乏也然冷開水之效不如血漿自不待言七月之後傷兵日益增多故常用血漿益烈然在此血漿缺乏之下每次施用血漿乃不得不慎重考慮例若有重傷之士兵二人於此須視其有較多之元氣者方擇其輸與而凡施用過血漿救濟之傷兵則只有百分之不治而死凡得血漿救治之士兵無一不頌血漿之偉大故望昆明市各界踴躍輸捐多救活幾個捍衛國土之健將士云又血庫自發動團體輸血以來十月份之輸血人數至今日止即達一千人以上要得血液八百七十餘瓶該庫近又製成四十瓶血漿擬於明日飛送保山再由保出轉運前方云

AN AMERICAN LOOKS AT CHINA
(continued from page 3)

Add to these three facts the one which thrusts itself at you at every turn of the road in China - the fact that the Chinese have known and lived with war for seven and a half years - and I believe you will have a yardstick which will serve you well in sifting fact from rumor when you hear reports from China.

On my first day in Chungking I went to see an old school friend, a Chinese woman whose husband works in a Government office. I sat on one of three double beds in a room which I could have crossed in four steps. It was also the living room. That was obvious because in it was one wicker chair and a row of battered books on top of a trunk. It was the dining room, too, for in it was a square Chinese dining table with some stools pushed under it. Four children came in from their play. They were normal, bright-eyed, noisy children. Their parents were cordial and had made their one crowded room into a real home that was filled with warmth, affection and hospitality.

On trips along the few highways of China I passed hundreds of Chinese soldiers walking for lack of trucks or trains. Carrying supplies and ammunition on poles over their backs, they headed for the front line which was often several hundred miles ahead.

Seven and a half years of this kind of life is a long time. These people have had more to bear than we can imagine and they still have days, weeks and maybe years of this ahead of them. But they aren't giving up. Of all the hundreds of people I talked to not one ever suggested that China would accept defeat, or that he wasn't back of his Government in its prosecution of the war. They don't often shout "hurrah" and wave flags in frenzied patriotism. You don't do that when you are in your eighth year of war and have forgotten what a victory or advance is like. But the Chinese are stoically and even cheerfully behind the war.

Who are Americans to grow disillusioned if the Chinese continue to have faith in their land and in their future?

FACTS ABOUT BULLETIN CONTRIBUTORS

Dr. J. Heng Liu is medical advisor to the Chinese Supply Commission, one of the editors of the Chinese Medical Journal, and a member of ABMAC's Board of Directors. Jean Lyon went to China as special correspondent of the Chinese News Service. She was born in China and after her graduation from Wellesley College taught English in China for several years. Adet Lin, who is a daughter of Lin Yutang, is secretary to the Chinese Blood Bank and doubles as a nurse's aide. The splendid pictures of the blood bank in this issue were taken by George Alexanderson, photographer of the Chinese News Service.

INGENUITY SOLVES BLOOD BANK PROBLEMS

Lack of running water no longer keeps the Chinese Blood Bank from operating the distillers needed to process plasma. A pulley system has been devised. Pail by pail the water is hauled up to the tower by two orderlies. It takes a whole day to fill the tank, but this primitive method will have to serve until a powerful water pump can be obtained.

To offset the scarcity and exorbitant cost of fuel in China the autoclave is now heated by charcoal. So successful has this proved that Col. John Tripp, American expert with the National Institute of Health, will follow the blood bank model in converting his kerosene-heated autoclave to the use of charcoal.

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KUNMING LABORATORY YIELDS PENICILLIN

Penicillin in small quantities has been produced in Kunming after two months of experimentation by Dr. F. F. Tang, director of the Central Epidemic Prevention Bureau, and Dr. C. S. Fan, bacteriologist of the Chinese Blood Bank. The spores used to grow the mold were carried back to China by Dr. Fan, along with glassware, chemicals, and other equipment provided by ABMAC.

Crude and partially purified penicillin for external use has been obtained and has been successfully used in treating cases of severe infections. Dr. Fan reports that the laboratory expects to increase its productive capacity to 500,000 units a week. Further experiments are under way to obtain purified penicillin for parenteral injections.

The most recent articles on the use and production of penicillin are regularly sent by ABMAC to Dr. Tang and Dr. Fan.

DDT Powder Produced at University

Other Chinese scientists continue their wartime research, undismayed by shortages of chemicals and equipment. Dr. P. S. Tang, head of the Biochemistry Department at the Tsinghua University, has been successful in producing DDT in his laboratory. DDT is a powerful repellent which the U. S. Army has found effective in preventing insect-borne diseases. The materials used in DDT are imported, but can be obtained locally in small quantities.

COLUMBIA APPOINTMENT FOR GENERAL LIM

Lt. General Robert K. S. Lim has been appointed Special Lecturer in the Department of Physiology of Columbia University. Thus a great American university honors a great Chinese scientist.

AMA UNITS TRAIN Y-FORCE

The work of training medical personnel of the Y-Force in Yunnan was completed in August of this year. The 15 medical preventive units and 13 surgical units from the Army Medical Administration, which had cooperated with the U. S. Army to conduct training, have been reassigned. Four units are working with combat forces west of the Salween River and nine units are stationed with troops on the east bank. The remaining units are divided between the reserve forces, replacement camps, and the hospitals of the Chinese Expeditionary Force. Some of these units will be reorganized to form "Surgical Portable Hospitals".

During the training course emphasis was placed on sanitation as a means of preventing disease. Due to the limited number of sanitation experts this work must be done by the troops themselves. They were taught to construct wells, tanks and latrines; to chlorinate water, eradicate vermin, and dispose of wastes. Preventive inoculations against smallpox, cholera, typhus and typhoid were given. These AMA training units extended medical and surgical care to both soldiers and civilians in the combat zone.

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